The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 364 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

an Irish Times copyright

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Benefit of Mr. BRUCE NORTON, and Last Appearance.
Last Four Nights of Mr. T. C. KING.
Re-Engagement of Signor DUVALLI.
On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 4,
The Performances will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Brabantio, - - - Mr. Bruce Norton
Othello - - - Mr. T. C. King
Iago - - - Mr. C. Heartwell
Desdemona - - - Miss A. Parker
After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his Astounding Ascent and Descent.
To be followed by the Favourite Comedy of the
RIGHTS OF WOMAN; OR, THE SHAMROCK, ROSE, AND THISTLE.
Sir A. Burley, Bart., - - Mr. Bruce Norton
Widow Blandish - - Mrs. H. Webb
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the
CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.
John Stock - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Emily - - Mrs. H. Webb
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Increased Attraction.
First appearance of the Celebrated MARIONETTES, whose Performances in London, Edinburg, &c., have been so highly successful. First Appearance this Season of Mr. HULINE as the Polander, on the Magic Ladder.
The Concert Hall Opens at 8½ o'clock, with a great variety of Entertainments.
At 10 o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
Gardens open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.
A Grand Day Promenade This Day (Monday), at 2 o'clock. Band will attend. Admission, 6d.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on FRIDAY last, between the Bank and Upper Baggot-street, SIX ONE-POUND NOTES. The above will be given to the finder, at No. 2, Wicklow-street, and no questions asked.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILLE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.
Captain RATHBORNE,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES C. MILLAR, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	ARTHUR W. LAUDER, Esq.
EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,	

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
The Attorney-General for Ireland, having stated in the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel French, M.P., on Friday, the 29th June, 1860, that THE CROWN WAS ENABLED TO ACCEPT THE SERVICES OF VOLUNTEER CORPS IN IRELAND, it now only remains for the nobility and gentry of the country to unite in a movement of such national importance, and having one common loyal and patriotic object.
Noblemen and gentlemen desirous of furthering the movement will be pleased to forward their names to the Honorary Secretary, with a view to their being placed on the council.
Donations and subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers.
Dublin, July 3, 1860.

LIBERAL ANNUITY COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
JOHN BLACKHAM, President.

John Chambers,	William Maziere,
George Hoyte,	H. B. Stanley,
Robert Gregg,	John H. Orpen,
Alexander Parker,	R. G. Collis,
Joseph Kincaid,	John Fyffe,
John M'Ilwaine,	William Roper.

Physician—Dr. DENHAM.
Secretary—GEORGE SYMES.
This Company has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities for the Widows of its members.
The accumulated capital exceeds £44,000, all invested in Government and Bank of Ireland Stock.
The annual Subscription for Town Members is Six Guineas, and for Country Members Seven Guineas.
The Maximum Annuity to Widows is £60, late Irish currency.
No person is eligible for admission who is beyond the age of Forty.
The Committee will meet for the admission of Members on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at the Office of BRUCE & SYMES, 37, DAME-STREET, where prospectuses and forms of proposal for admission and other information may be had.
Members are requested to furnish the names, &c., of any candidates they may have to propose as early as possible before that date.
(By order)
GEORGE SYMES, Secretary.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILLINEY.
The BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILLINEY,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.
LADY PATRONESSES:
The Viscountess Avonmore, Trimleston.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballinclea.
Lady Ribton, Woodbrook.
Mrs Dobbs, Ashurst.
Mrs. Moutray Jones, Belle Vue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle.
A Military Band will attend.
Gates open at Two o'clock.
Admission One Shilling—Children half price.
P.S.—The sale will embrace a vast variety of useful and ornamental articles, which, to ensure their disposal, will be marked at unusually low prices. Refreshments will be supplied at a moderate charge. To persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE,
For the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830: Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
An Evening Meeting will (D.V.) be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY, 13th JULY, for the purpose of drawing the increased attention of Protestants to this most important institution. There are at present 163 Orphans under the care of this society, and many others are seeking admission, while the funds are completely exhausted. The Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D.D.; the Rev. Dr. Fleury, the Rev. A. M. Pollock, the Rev. W. P. Walsh, the Rev. G. W. Dalton, &c., are expected to address the meeting. The chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock by Colonel SINCLAIR.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., J. HUNTER MONAHAN, Clk., } Hon. Secs.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED,
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.
TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m.	2s.	0d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s.	6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	1s.	6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.) From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s.	0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber, Without Medication	2s.	0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	3s.	6d.
Vapour Bath, simple	1s.	6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	2s.	0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad. Spa-water Bath	3s.	0d.

Artificial Chalybeat Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Barages and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c.,
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for these accessaries, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager,
Mr. HUGH GILLIS.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships Connaught, Parana, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—
For Boston and New York, calling off St. John's, N.F., the paddle steamer CONNAUGHT, 10th July.
For St John's, N.F., and New York, the screw steamer PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, July 21.
Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £22; 2nd, £20 10s.; 3rd, £15 15s.; Steerage, £7. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. including Steward's Fees and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Public Notices.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.
GENTLEMEN,
THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Sir EDMUND HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.
I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.
The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every measure that has a tendency to develop its resources will, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.
While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties which bear upon our now most important local interests, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as shall appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our nation.
I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.
HAMILTON.
Chesterfield House, 25th June, 1860.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.
THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
TRUSTEES.
J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North.
J. KINCAID, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Play Ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting, as it will, of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by—
Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.
Mrs. Swan Merville, Kingstown.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place.
Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.
Contributions already received:—

	£	s	d
His Grace the Lord Primate	25	0	0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.	20	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	20	0	0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	20	0	0
Lord Longford	10	0	0
Lord De Vesci	10	0	0
Lord Farnham	10	0	0
Lord Clermont	1	0	0
John Murphy, Esq.	10	0	0
Wm. Crewdson, Esq.	10	0	0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough	7	0	0
Countess of Rosse	5	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0	0
Miss Arbuthnott	5	0	0
John Robinson, Esq.	5	0	0
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.	3	0	0
Lady Campbell	2	10	0
Dowager Lady Dunally,	2	0	0
Lieut.-General Sir J. Eustace	1	1	0
Rev. William Marrable	1	0	0
Richard Courtney, Esq.	1	0	0
John Litton, Esq.	1	0	0
H. H. Woods, Esq.	2	0	0

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive *any* of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting *seven* of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

	£	s	d
Rev. B. H. Johnson	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	1	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	5	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Honorary Secs.

Education.

FRENCH, MUSIC, AND ITALIAN TEACHER.
A native of France will be heard of as an experienced Visiting Teacher of the above Languages, at Mr. POWELL'S Office for Governesses, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, of the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 4, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES. Principal, Miss MOORHOUSE, with efficient assistants. References kindly permitted:—The Countess of Ferrers, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D., all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Moorhouse's attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, and of those whose education she has finished, that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment. Terms moderate. No summer vacation.

CHURCH ST., STOKE NEWINGTON, LONDON.
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Conducted by Mrs. GARDNER.
In this Establishment, Young Ladies are liberally Boarded, and carefully Instructed in all the branches of a Sound English Education, and all accomplishments necessary to a First-class Education, on Moderate Terms; great attention being paid to their Moral and Religious Training.
Mrs. G., having been accustomed to the care and tuition of children for nearly forty years, feels assured that all parents placing their children under her charge will feel satisfied with their improvement. French, German, and Italian, by efficient masters.
The situation is remarkably healthy, with an extensive garden.
One of Mrs. Gardner's Teachers, now on a visit to Ireland, will be happy to take the charge of any pupils on her return to England.
All further information can be obtained, by applying as early as possible, to "W. A.," St. John's School, Cornwallis-street, Limerick.
N.B.—References given and required.

FIRST-CLASS HOME—EDUCATION.—To Parents and Guardians.—A married Lady, with fifteen years' experience in first-class Tuition, wishes to receive two young Ladies, at her own residence, Westbourne Park, London, who, from the absence of parents, or delicate health, require exclusive attention and care. Unusual advantages are offered, combined with superior instruction, and every comfort of a refined home. Terms—For superior English education, Parisian, French, Italian, and the Pianoforte, with wardrobe and travelling expenses, for change of air during vacation, 80 guineas each; or for sisters, 150 guineas per annum. Other accomplishments on the Professor's terms. The daughters of gentlemen only received. The highest testimonials. No extras.—Address Mrs. G. Burbige's Library, No. 2 A, Grove Terrace, Bayswater, W.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships*—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
Charles W. Benson, A.B., T.C.D.
Freeman C. Wills, A.B., T.C.D.
Assistant Classical Master:
James Curran, Esq., A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master:
Theodore Cooke, Esq., A.B., Senior Moderator and Gold Medalist, T.C.D.
Hebrew Master:
Robert Connolly, Esq., Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master:
Rev. Oscar Krahmer, of the University of Jena.
Drawing, &c., Master:
Henry Tendall, Esq., Mus Doc.
Assistant English Master:
William Hayward, Esq.,
Classes for the University, the Military Colleges, &c., are in active operation.
Junior Pupils are carefully instructed.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
53, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

THE HIGH SCHOOL,
MR. HARK, LL.D., PRINCIPAL,
76, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
MIDSUMMER EXAMINATIONS.
Greek—1st class—La Touche, Cochrane, Moore, Forde; 2nd class—Jones, C. Dillon.
Latin—1st class—La Touche, Cochrane, Moore, Forde; 2nd class—Jones, C. Dillon; 3rd class—V. Smith, Foster, Moran; 4th class—Lawson, Roe; 5th class—F. Pim, Verdon.
French—1st class—Jones, La Touche; 3rd class—V. Smith, R. Smith; 4th class—Roe, Lawson.
German—Lawson.
English—1st class—Moore, LaTouche, Cochrane; 3rd class—V. Smith, Dillon, Foster, R. Smith, Davis; 4th class—Nesbitt, Montgomery, Ferguson, Lawson, C. Pim, Roe; 5th class—Frizelle, Creed, Walker, Peter, Verdon, DuBedat.
History—1st class—Cochrane, LaTouche; 3rd class—V. Smith, James Carleton; 4th class—Lawson, Nesbitt; 5th class—Frizelle, Creed.
Geography—1st class—LaTouche, Moore; 3rd class—James Carleton, V. Smith; 4th class—C. Pim, Lawson; 5th class—Frizelle, W. DuBedat.
Mathematics—Geometry—Moore.
Algebra—Moore, La Touche.
Arithmetic—1st class—F. Carleton, Jones; 2nd class—Dillon, Davis; 3rd class—Roe, Peter.
Writing—1st class—C. Dillon, F. Smith; 2nd class—James Carleton,
Hydrostatics—Moore, Bond.
Scripture—1st class—James Carleton; 2nd class—Nesbitt, 3rd class—Frizelle, Creed.
Vacation terminates (D.V.) on Thursday, August 16.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.
QUEEN'S COUNTY, AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Sarah Woodcock, widow, Owner. *Exparte.* Caleb Robertson Harwood O'Farrell and William Henry [illegible], Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD before the Hon Judge Hargreave, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1860, at his Court, Inns'-quay, Dublin, the following well-secured head rents, arising out of Lands in County Dublin, and Queen's County, viz:—
Lot No. 1—One moiety of a Fee Farm rent, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, arising out of the lands of Ballybrittas and Grageverin, containing by estimation 280 acres, plantation measure, situate in the Barony of Portnahinch and Queen's County, held in fee farm. The amount at profit rent, a moiety of which is to be sold, is £53 4s. 7d. per annum, payable by one tenant.
Lot No. 2—A profit rent of £40 6s. 5d., payable by one tenant, and reserved by fee farm grant, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, and arising out of four several parcels of the lands of Derrycappy, *alias* Irishtown, in and near the town of Mountmellick held in fee farm, as stated in the rental and particulars of sale.
Lot No. 3—A nett profit rent of £35 8s., reserved by grant under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, and arising out of the lands and premises near Harold-cross, in the county of Dublin, now called and known as Mount Jerome Cemetery, as stated by the rental and particulars in this matter.
Dated the 11th day of June, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
JOHN MALLET WILLIAMSON, Solicitor for Petitioners.
All the tenants in the three several lots have valuable interest in their respective holding. Lots 1 and 2 are situated near the town of Mountmellick. The lands contained in Lot No. 3 are those now used by the Cemetery Company of Dublin, known as the Mount Jerome Cemetery.
Private proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor, having the carriage of the sale up to the 30th day of June, 1860, and same will be submitted to the Judge for the rulings thereon immediately afterwards.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns'-quay, Dublin.
JOHN MALLET WILLIAMSON, Solicitor for Petitioners, having the carriage of the sale, 70, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin;
DANIEL THORP, Solicitor for Mrs. Sarah Woodcock, one of the owners, 39, Kildare-street, Dublin.
ANDREW NOLAN, Esq., Receiver, appointed over the said lands in the Chancery Cause Petition matter of Robertson v. Woodcock, 67, Stephen's-Green, South, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge Dobbs on Thursday, the 12th day of July, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, by Public Auction, the Life Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, widow, the owner and petitioner in this matter, and who is now aged about 44 years, in the lands of Rathkineely, otherwise Rathkineele, otherwise Rathconnelly, situate in the Barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon, held in fee, containing 185a. 3r. 8p. statute measure, and producing a nett rental of £218 2s. 7d.
Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
The lands of Rathkineely are within about 10 miles of Strokestown, and about four miles of Frenchpark, and are the best description of grazing land.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to
VALENTINE BLAKE DILLON, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of proceedings, No. 12, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.
SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JULY, 1860.
In the Matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Owner and Petitioner; And in the Matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Samuel Moorhead, and Elizabeth Moorhead, the said Elizabeth being a Minor, Owners; Ex parte Catherine Phillips, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, the following valuable impropriate Tithe-Rent Charges, payable out of the several Parishes in the Diocese of Elphin and County of Roscommon, all held under a Lease in perpetuity from Lord Trimleston, executed on the 27th day of December, 1844, in substitution of a former lease, as stated in the rental and particulars of Sale in this matter:—
LOT 1. The Tithes of the Parish of Kilglass, known as a moiety of the Parish of Kilglass, producing a sum of £242 16s. 8d., and to be sold subject to the entire head rent of £174 6s. 8d., in exoneration of all the other lots. The nett income is £118 12s. 10d.
LOT 2. The Tithes of the Parish of Clontuskert, and the Tithes of the half Parish of Bumlin, producing an annual sum of £178 0s. 6d., and subject to a moiety of an annuity, such moiety amounting to £136 9s. 2d., payable for the life of Frances Ellis, now aged about 65 years, to which this lot will be sold in exoneration of the other lots, as stated in the conditions of sale, leaving nett yearly income of £39 11s. 4d.
LOT 3. A moiety of the Tithes of the Parish of Kilgefin, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a nett yearly income of £71 9s. 11d.
LOT 4. A moiety of the Tithes of the Parish of Kilteevan, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a nett yearly income of £25 4s. 8d.
LOT 5. The Tithes of the Parish of Cloonfinlough, formerly called a moiety of the other half Parish of Bumlin, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a nett yearly income of £14 15s. 3d.
LOT 6. The Tithes of the two quarters of the lands of Porterey, otherwise Portrun, situate in the Parish of Portrun, producing a nett yearly income of £13 10s. 4d.
Dated this 11th day of June, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The impropriate Tithes of the Parishes of Kilglass, Bumlin, Clontuskert, Kilgeffin, Kilteevan, Cloonfinlough, Portereny or Portrun, are payable by the most wealthy landowners in the County Roscommon, and are punctually paid half-yearly, on every 1st day of November and 1st day of May; and the lands out of which the said Tithes are so payable are in the respective Baronies of Ballintubber, Roscommon, and Athlone, and County of Roscommon, and are in the Unions of Roscommon and Strokestown; and the poor-rates in which for several years past, at an average, did not exceed the sum of one shilling in the one pound.
All the said parishes are very conveniently situated, being close to the towns of Strokestown, Rooskey, and Longford, and are near the Stations of Roscommon, Athlone, and Longford, on the Midland Great Western Railway.
Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale up to the 22nd day of June, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Hargreave for his approval; and due notice will be given of the approval of all or any such offers by the said Judge.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM PEYTON, Esq., the Agent over the Estate, Castlecarrow, Carrick-on-Shannon; to
SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, 97, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; to
Mr. HENRY ROCHE, Wickfield, Roscommon; to
Messrs. VENNING and CO., 9, Sokenhouse-yard, London; or to
FRANCIS KIERNAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings, 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, and at the Office of the Landed Estates' Court, Inn's-quay, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.
Cause petition under "the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850," Sec. 15.
In the Matter of Sarah Magrath, of Newry, Petitioner. Rachel Magrath, and Others, Respondents.
I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors, or Pecuniary Legatees of John Magrath, late of Newry, in the County of Down, Sugar Boiler and Confectioner, deceased, on or before the Sixteenth day of July next, to furnish in writing to Sarah Magrath, the Petitioner, or to her Solicitor, Henry K. Butler, 22, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this Matter such or so much of their demands as she shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which said Creditors shall receive due Notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of Costs, be at liberty to file Charges in my Office, in respect of the Claims or Amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received Notice of such disallowance.
I also require all persons having Claims affecting the real and freehold Estate of the said John Magrath to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the Sixteenth day of July next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.
Dated this 4th day of June, 1860.
EDWARD LITTON, Master of Chancery.
HENRY K. BUTLER, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 22, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

ENNISKERRY, CO. WICKLOW.—To be Let, in this favourite locality, for Three or Four Months, a handsome Detached Furnished House, containing two Sittingrooms, four large airy Bedrooms, Closets, Servants' Apartments, Kitchen, Pantries, Water-closets, Stable and Coachhouse, &c.; a well-cropped Garden, with Pleasure Grounds attached, which there is a gardener employed to attend to. The House is supplied with a never-failing supply of the purest spring water. It is only half an hour's drive from the Bray Railway Station, to which there is a public conveyance four times a day.—Application to be made to Mr. FREDERICK, 1, Duke-street, Dublin or to Mr. ADY, 47, Grafton-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN DUBLIN (Rent Free).—The use of an excellent 10-roomed house (besides underground storey), newly furnished, and in one of the most desirable parts of Dublin, would be given to a small and careful family, for two three months, in exchange for one of the same size, or a little smaller, at the sea side, provided the locality, &c., should prove suitable.—Please address, stating all particulars, "L.M.," 1, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN.
FURNISHED HOUSES.
Talbot Coall respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry requiring Houses for the present season, in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Monkstown, Dalkey, and Killiney, that he has a variety of first-class Detached Houses on his books. Information of all can be had on application to
TALBOT COALL,
House and Land Agent,
4, Besboro' Buildings, Kingstown.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, &c. SPECIAL LIST.
No. 1—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, beautifully situated, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coachhouse, stable, and well-cultivated garden.
No. 2—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, having fine sea views, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coachhouse, and stable, &c.
No. 3—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, standing on about 2 acres of beautifully-planted pleasure grounds, containing 2 reception-rooms, 3 bedrooms, servants' ditto, good basement, coachhouse, and stable.
No. 4—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, standing in a sheltered situation, having view of sea, contains 2 reception-rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., and convenient basement.
No. 5—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, situated in a private avenue, within 5 minutes' walk of railway and baths, contains 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., good basement, coachhouse, and stable.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—All standing in first-class Terraces, and enjoying uninterrupted views of the Bay, and surrounding scenery, containing 2 reception-rooms, and from 3 to 5 bedrooms, 2 servants rooms, W. C., coachhouses and stables, &c.
Nos. 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, situated at Monkstown, will be Let with or without fine for any term agreed upon, and contain 2 reception-rooms, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., commodious basements, &c.
All command uninterrupted views of the sea, and are near the railway and baths.
A large number of Houses on the Books, at Sandycove, Dalkey, Killiney, &c.
For terms and orders to view, apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
POST OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.
N.B.—Applications by letter will please state the reference number.

TO CAR-OWNERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carhouse, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 53 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. HARTE, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

Lodgings

TO BE LET, IN HARRINGTON-STREET, a Drawingroom and Bedroom on same floor, nicely furnished, with attendance, or front and back Parlour on first floor.—Address "C. W. V. Y.," Lodgings, IRISH TIMES Office.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD. At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace Kingstown.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(By direction of the Registered Owner,)
On SATURDAY, 7th day of JULY,
At the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon,
On board the Vessel where she now lies, at the South Quay, Wicklow,
The Sloop WILLIAM and BETSEY,
of Wicklow, Port of Dublin,
With all her Sails, Boat, Rigging, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, as same now lie, in ONE LOT.
This Vessel (built of the best British Oak) has lately undergone repairs, and is well found in Sails. She is upwards of 24 Tons Register; length, 47 4-10 feet; breadth, 14 1-10 feet; depth, 7 4-10 feet; Sloop rigged, Sails fast, and can be at once made ready for Sea.
For inventory, and further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Proctor of Admiralty, Law Agency for Shipping, 11, Beresford-place, Dublin; and
Mr. MacPHAILE, Auctioneer and Appraiser, Wicklow.
28th June, 1860.

3,000 VOLUMES OF NEW BOOKS,
Together with select Miscellaneous and Medical Additions, Surgical Instruments, Electrifying Machine, Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, a superior double Gun, by Manton and Son; a modern Cottage, Pianoforte, Telescope, Race Glass and Stereoscope, Mahogany Bookcase and Three-fold Screen, new Mantelpiece Glass, a few Paintings, and several large favourite Engravings, richly framed.
JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION,
At his Literary Saleroom,
No. 8, D'OLIER-STREET,
On THURSDAY, July 5th, and seven following days,
An extensive collection of Books in various classes and languages, embracing very recent Publications in Divinity, History, and Biography, Arts and Sciences, Poetry and Fiction, Prize and Gift Books, Illustrated Works, &c.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
4 Will. IV., Sess. 1835.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

Publications.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED:			STAMPED.		
Yearly,	6s	6d	Yearly,	10s	0d
Half-Yearly,	3s	6d	Half-Yearly,	5s	0d
Quarterly,	2s	0d	Quarterly,	2s	6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street and 18, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Music.

Just Published.
THE GOOD-NIGHT GALOP,
Composed by C. BARINI, price 3s—one of the best dancing Galops ever written. Also, by the same composer,
THE GALWAY QUADRILLES,
Beautifully Illustrated, in colours, price 3s.
Dublin:—Published by S. J. PIGOTT, 112, GRAFTON-STREET; and may be had of all Musicsellers.

PIANOFORTES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

GREAT AND IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.,
Being in a position to avail themselves of the great depression in trade in the Manufacturing districts, caused by the continued bad weather and the advanced state of the season, their Buyers have bought up several very cheap lots of superior goods, much under their market value, which they offer with great confidence to the public on most advantageous terms.
Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect and examine the following goods in the several departments:—
FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT.
Plain and Printed Barege Flounces,
Checked and Cross-over Mohairs,
Bareges, Anglais, and Grenadines,
Plain and Fancy Tissues, &c.,
Plain and Organdie Muslins.
SHAWLS.
Square and Long Tissue, and Grenadines,
Printed Llama and Grenadine Longs,
Long and Square French and Paisley.
MANTLES,
In every style and material.
RIBBONS.
Brocade, Broche, and Orientals, in first-class Goods.
MILLINERY AND BONNETS.
Plain and Fancy Crinoline Bonnets and Hats,
Dress Caps, Headdresses, &c.
PARASOLS,
Brown, Moire Antique, and Fancy Flounced
Ladies' Parachutes, Plain and Fancy,
in great variety.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Ladies' White and Striped Cotton Hose;
Lisle and Thread Gloves and Gauntlets;
Ladies' and Gent's Dress and Coloured Kid.
P.S.—S., F., & Co., respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, for the very liberal support they have received since commencing business, in March last, and beg to say that the whole of their stock is quite new, having been so recently bought; and will, owing to the lateness of the season, be offered throughout under the same advantages to the purchaser as the special lots above mentioned.
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET; and
42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

Cards.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN
Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET,
(Off Stephen's-green.)
A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1855.
RECENTLY ENLARGED.
The quiet of home, cleanliness, and regularity, combined with quality and economy, are the characteristics of its management. There are separate sitting rooms, with a piano, also a smoke room.
Observe—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.
N.B.—A *Table d'Hote* at 2 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE,
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties.
BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S
PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS,
Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Pailliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

A CARD
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise constant with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

Miscellaneous.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION,
To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET,
Dublin.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF TEA.
First-class Black Tea, 3s. 8d. per lb.
This quality of Tea is frequently sold as the Best.
Our Finest Black Tea 4s.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET, and 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

THE LONDON TEA COMPANY.
STORES:
17, LOWER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.
Manager—G. F. KIRKMAN.
System of doing business—Tea, at wholesale prices for Cash, from ½ lb. and upwards. Finest Congou, 3s. 7½d. per lb.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE!
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES
For covering articles liable to injury from exposure.
FERN CASES, GARDEN CAPS,
PROPAGATING GLASSES, AND AQUARIUMS,
BRITISH PLATE GLASS,
PATENT PLATE,
and every description of Plain and Ornamental
WINDOW GLASS,
at the lowest prices of the day, at
GIBSON & SONS', 49, MARY-STREET,
Opposite St. Mary's Church.

PATENT NURSING CHAIR.
WILLIAM FRY AND CO.
BEG to announce that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Dublin for the PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the Child nurses and exercises itself at the same time, and which have received extensive support since their first introduction into England.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Lancet, May 29th, 1858.
"Altogether a most useful invention. Entirely precludes the possibility of accident."
Medical Circular, 24th November, 1858.
"Agreeable to the child, and saving mother and nurse much wearying labour."
Prices from 12s. 6d. to £10 10s. 0d.
An Illustrated and Priced Circular forwarded on application.
WILLIAM FRY AND CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Sole Agents in Dublin.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. have recently largely added to their Stock of Electro-Plate, which comprises Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Side and Corner Dishes, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c. This beautiful material has to a large extent superseded the use of silver, to which it is equal in point of appearance, and in durability scarcely inferior.
In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. Amongst many other articles are—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze,
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes,
Bradford's Washing and Mangling Machines,
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Residences, Towns, &c.

NEW BAREGE ANGLAIS,
New Mohairs,
New Grenadines,
New Printed Organdies and Muslins,
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS
Have received a large accession to their Stock of above Goods, with a further supply of
Plain and Printed French Foulards.
They have also received a further supply of
New Silk and Summer Mantles,
Barege and Grenadine Shawls,
And respectfully solicit an inspection.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—We solicit the attention of Ladies requiring Family Mourning
to a superior Stock of Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Barathea &c., all of the best qualities and colours.

IMPORTANT SALE.
In consequence of the long continuance of unfavourable weather, and the advanced period of the season, we have decided upon
SELLING OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK
at and under Cost Prices.
Our advices from the different markets also showing that the same causes have operated to force sales at a great sacrifice of most descriptions of
LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS,
We have been induced to send over our buyers to make special purchases from
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS,
In order to offer to the Public all the advantages of
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
at the present unavoidable and
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These purchases are now ready, and we shall this day show in
FANCY DRESSES,
LARGE LOTS OF CHECKED AND CROSS-OVER MOHAIRS,
DO. DO. DO. DO. CHALLIS,
TWO AND FIVE-FLOUNCED PRINTED BAREGES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES IN THE PIECE,
FLOUNCE MOHAIR ROBES.
ALSO,

SHAWLS.	RIBBONS.
In every variety of Tissues;	Very Cheap Narrow Velvets;
Printed Cashmeres and Llamas;	Fancy Bonnet Ribbons;
Self-Coloured Llamas;	Do., French, in great variety of Styles,
Paisley and Foreign Wove Longs, &c.;	All at Reduced Prices.
All at Reduced Prices.	HOSIERY.
SILKS.	Ladies' Fancy Hose;
In all the New Foulards;	Children's do.;
Two, Three, and Seven Flounced Robes;	White Cotton Hose;
Rich French Plaids, Stripes, Chines, &c.;	Lisle Thread do.;
Small Checks and Stripes, Bright Silk;	Gentlemen's Fancy Socks;
All at Reduced Prices.	All at Reduced Prices.
PRINTED MUSLINS.	LACES.
Plain and Organdi Muslins;	Worked Collars, Sleeves;
Small Checks, Stripes;	Do., do., in Sets, very Rich, Flouncings;
Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes, in all the New Colours;	White Figured Muslins, Bodices, and Zouave Jackets;
All at Reduced Prices.	All at Reduced Prices.
MANTLES.	CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
In immense variety of New Styles;	Children's Mantles, in Cloth, Angola, Honeycomb, &c.;
In Fancy Cloths, China Silks;	Boys' Dresses, in do., do.;
Rich Black Glaces, &c.	Girls' Dresses, in Barege, Delaine, &c.
Zouave Jackets	Jackets, in Cloth, Angola, Holland, and Honeycomb;
All at Reduced Prices.	All at Reduced Prices.

And all our Summer Stock in
STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS,
PARASOLS, MILLINERY, MANTLE CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at Clearance Prices.
Immediate inspection respectfully and confidently solicited.
TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY STREET.
N.B.—NEW JEWELLERY of every description; also Spangles, Ornaments, Gold Braids, Cords, Belts, Aigrettes, &c., &c., in the utmost variety. T. B. and CO.

FIRST CLASS TAILORING STOCK,
FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
PREVIOUS TO OPENING OUR NEW PREMISES,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
WE OFFER our Magnificent Stock of First-class Summer Goods for Sale. It comprises the most Fashionable Styles and Materials for the Season. In our Ready-made Department we have a varied assortment of Goods, made in a superior manner for immediate use.

Summer Lounge Coats,	8s.	6d.	to	21s.	0d.
Summer Trousers,	12s.	6d.	to	18s.	0d.
Summer Overcoats,	10s.	6d.	to	18s.	0d.
Summer Inverness Cape,	12s.	6d.	to	21s.	0d.
Black Dress Coats,	35s.	0d.	to	42s.	0d.
Black Dress Vests,	9s.	6d.	to	12s.	6d.
Black Dress Trousers,	15s.	6d.	to	18s.	0d.
Black Frock Coats,	35s.	0d.	to	45s.	0d.

Our Black West Cloths, Doeskins, and Scotch Tweeds, either made up to order, or by the yard to suit purchasers.
GEORGE D. BIPWELL AND CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
84, GRAFTON-STREET.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

THE SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
usually sold for Fifteen Shillings, are sold by us for
Thirteen and Sixpence.
THE LOUNGE SUITS,
usually sold for Two Pounds Ten Shillings, are sold by us for
Forty-two Shillings.
Importing our Woollen Goods in large quantities direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, our expenses in every respect (except Cutters) being much less, we can afford to sell at *One-half the Profit* necessary for City Houses.
WEBB AND CO.
10, 11, 12, CORN MARKET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
First-class Sale of
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, HATS, AND BABY LINEN,
At the Juvenile Warehouse, 6, NASSAU-STREET.
Mrs. FLYNN begs to announce to her numerous Patrons and the Public that she intends selling off the entire of her rich and valuable Stock at a very great reduction in price, previous to extensive alterations. The Stock comprises the largest and choicest assortment of novelties ever seen in the city, and for which this house has obtained a special reputation.
Sale to commence on This Day (Wednesday), July 4, and following days.
P.S.—The present Front, consisting of Plate Glass, Sashes, Cornice, Shutters, and Railing, to be sold a bargain.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
25, Suffolk-street.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS,
17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES respectfully invite the attention of Vendors to the following Mineral Waters and Ærated Beverages manufactured by them:—

Soda Water,	Lemonade,
Seltzer Water,	Orangeade,
Carrara Water,	Ginger Beer, &c. &c.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Wants.

A YOUNG LADY, having a portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to obtain a few Pupils in English; terms moderate.—Address "S. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, by a rising Senior Sophister, a Situation as Tutor in a family; has been in the habit of [illegible] and a Science [illegible].—Address "A. B.," [illegible] Office.

WANTED, a Situation as Milliner, or Milliner and Dressmaker, by a young person experienced in her business, and can be well recommended.—Address "E. F.," Post Office, Armagh.

WANTED, a Situation as Ladies' Maid, or to attend on an invalid lady, by a young person who perfectly understands her business; is a dressmaker, and has a good knowledge of millinery; would have no objection to travel; testimonials excellent.—Address "C. D.," Armagh Post Office.

GOOD COOK.—A Young Woman, a native of the North of Ireland, wishes for a situation as above; she understands soups, pastry, and made dishes; would take charge of a dairy if required; has no objection to the country, and whose character will be found satisfactory.—Please address "B. W.," 8, Fairmount Cottages, Rathgar.

A MAN AND WIFE want situations together, or separate—the man as Coachman, or Groom and Coachman; the woman as good Cook, and understands the care of a dairy, and only a short time disengaged, and will accept of a weekly situation, and charge of a Gate-lodge; both characters will bear the strictest investigation on inquiry; are Protestants, and have no objection to the country.—Address "T. E.," 72, Upper George's-street, Kingstown, or Mr. Fields, Blackrock.

MESS WAITER, OR CATERER.—Advertiser is desirous of procuring an engagement as above, having had much experience, and holding the highest testimonials from the noblemen and officers of Aldershott and other quarters where he has been engaged; no objection to travel. Communications addressed "J. K. L., Caterer," 45, Middle Abbey-street, will be immediately attended to.

COACHMAN OR GROOM, a steady, respectable Man, just disengaged, who has a long discharge from his last place; can be highly recommended; he has no objection to town or country; would prefer the latter.—Address "P. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a SITUATION, as Groom, or Groom and Valet, an experienced Man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with families of distinction; he can writes and keep acounts; has upwards of five years' satisfactory character.—Address "A. B.," 34, Dawson-street.

A GENERAL FARM SERVANT—A steady, sober Man, wants a situation, would take charge of a small farm, a vegetable garden, a horse and car; can be well recommended by his last master. Advertiser is a Protestant, has no family but himself and his wife.—Address "T. G.," No. 5, Usherstreet, Dublin.

Wanted.

MASONS WANTED.—Wanted, Ten Masons for a long job at the Brewery, Rathdowney, Queen's County.

WANTED, a Thorough Servant Man, at No. 5, Great George's-street North.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.—Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 20, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Brooches, &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 8s. 6d.; or do., 6s. 11d.
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA AND SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring careful treatment.
Fee—Two Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	2	6	
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	5	0	
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	£5		

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the kind support which they have hitherto received. Anxious to obtain confidence, and give satisfaction to their connections, they commenced dispensing Medicine with the resolution to devote to it their unremitting personal attention—to employ none but experienced and qualified Assistants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use uniformly the purest and most effective articles that can be procured—to render prices as moderate as it is possible for any House that confines itself to the best Medicine—and never to substitute an inferior article for the mere purpose of selling cheap. These are the grounds on which they claim the continuous favours of the Profession and the Public.
Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.
*** Medicines delivered by Van in all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances; Home and Foreign Mineral Waters; also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.
MEDICAL HALLS,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.
Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.
Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.
Prepared only by
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30 WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS!
SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S [illegible]." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays at Ten a.m.
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
29, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
"Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy, unitedly command this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.;
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND Co., 23, Mary-street. (9)

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor [illegible]'s never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor [illegible], while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; as the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S,

READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S

NATIONAL TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
THIRTY, DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.
OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.
A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES,
The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS,
Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
NEW DRESS TEXTURES,
Mohairs, Grenadines, Huze Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.
NEW PRINTED MUSLINS,
Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets,
New Parasols,
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.
They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting,
Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c.
Children's Dresses,
Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c.,
All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is fully supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a very numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat, well-made article for little money.
MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
All Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Sea side, or for Railway Travelling,
MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT
Will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Consols receded one-sixteenth to-day in London, and New Threes maintained yesterday's rates, notwithstanding the increased demand for money for the 4th of the month. In this market, quotations were one-eighth in advance, dealings being chiefly for the August account.

The Share Market again showed symptoms of recovery of tone, and the dealings were in several instances on a large scale; National Bank Shares were very extensively exchanged, and gradually advanced to £66½, at which price they closed strongly. The last price was again offered for Hibernians, and Royals were on sale at £26. The nominal quotations of Bank Stock were 235 buyers, 236 sellers; the recent dividend of £4 10s being deducted.

There was a rapid recovery in Atlantics, to the extent of one-half per share—no doubt caused by the firm stand taken by Colonel Dunne and other Irish representatives, and a feeling that the Government dare not repudiate this contract, in which Irishmen of all denominations are so deeply interested. In City of Dublin £50 Shares there was an advance of one-eighth; the issue of 1856 being steady at par.

In Mines—Connorrees slightly declined, and a considerable fall took place in Wicklow Copper Mines to 62, caused by influences already alluded to.

Alliance Gas was for sale at last price. £37 was offered for Grand Canal Stock, £39 being demanded; Patriotics were also in request at last price.

In Railways there was a fair amount of business done; Cork and Passages were offered at 11¼, with buyers at 11; Belfast Junctions were rather in demand; there were buyers of Dublin and Droghedas at par.; Great Southern Stock firmly maintained last price, there being sellers at 114, and buyers at the price quoted; there were buyers of Irish South Easterns; Mullingars were largely dealt in, and were steady at the price.

In Preference Securities no change of any importance took place; Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. were steady, as were also Dundalks (Class A); Great Southern 4 per cents. were offered at the last price; buyers at 99½; Londonderry and Enniskillen half shares were steady at the quotation.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 3.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	shut
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅜ ⅝
Ditto for new Account, 8th August	92⅞ ¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾
Ditto for new account, 8th August	
BANKS.	
National Bank	65 66 66½
STEAM.	5¼ ½
Atlantic (Limited)	50½
City of Dublin	50
Do. Half Shares	52½ x d
Ditto Issue of 1836	
Dublin & Liverpool Steam Ship Building	22s
MINES.	62
Connorree (Limited)	
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	44
RAILWAYS.	57½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	26½ ¾
Midland Great Western	113¾
Do. Halves	
Great Southern and Western	99½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent.	6¾ ⅞
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	10½
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent perpetual	—
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	12¾
Londonderry and Enniskillen	
Do Halves 5 per cent. perpetual (1849 and 1851)	22
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Wexford Harbour Debentures	

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅝ ½	93⅛ ¼				
Ditto for Account						
3 per cent. Reduced	92¾ ⅝ ¾	92⅞ ¾				
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	92⅞ ¾				
Ditto for Account	92⅞ ¾					
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 3.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ ¾
Account,	93⅞ ¾
New Threes,	93⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ ¾
Account,	93⅞ ¾
New Threes,	93⅞ ¾ ⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93 ¾
Account,	93⅞ ¾
New Threes,	93⅞ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ ¾
Account,	93⅞ ¾
New Threes,	93⅞ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞
Account,	93⅞
New Threes,	93⅞ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 95¼ ½; Eastern Counties, 56¼ ⅜; Great Western, 69½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Grand Trunks, 28⅞ 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅞ 5-4⅞; London and North Western money, 101⅞ ¾; Midland Stock, 118¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅞. Consols opened at 93⅞ ¾, advanced to ⅞ buyers, but are now rather sellers. Shares firm at slight advance on Saturday's rates. Canadian continue to improve. French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The English funds opened with great steadiness this morning at Saturday's prices, and showed firmness throughout the day, chiefly in consequence of the more favourable weather. There was a good supply of money in the Stock Exchange, but at the Bank and in discount market demand was extremely heavy. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The railway market has again improved, and closed with a good tendency, although the highest prices were not fully maintained.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

Funds to-day were firmer owing chiefly to the improvement in weather. At one period an advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. was attained. The upward tendency, however, was checked by the tightness of money market, and the closing quotations of consols was only 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. above that of Saturday. The market for British Railway Stocks was likewise rather better, and the securities of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada continued to recover. The price of ordinary 6 per cent. bonds shows a rally of 10 per cent. from the lowest point lately touched. The demand for money was active partly in preparation on bills maturing on Wednesday 4th, and most of the discount houses giving on advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. on Bank minimum. Demand at Bank was heavy. The market altogether were a tight appearance, and the serious difficulties in the leather trade caused some hesitation.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 3.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ 5¼; Exchequer Bills, par, 4 prem.; London and North Western, 101¾ ½; Amberg, 6⅞ ¾; London and South Western, 94½ 5; Caledonians, 93¼ 4; Leeds Northern, 52½ 3¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¾ 1¼; Eastern Counties, 56¾ 7; Midland Stock, 117¾ 18; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; South Eastern, 85½ ¾; Great Northern, 114½ 15½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 93½ 7; Great Northern A, 114½ 15½; York and North Midland, 81½ 2; Great Western, 69½ ¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7 1-16 8-16. Consols closed 93⅞, perhaps buyers. Shares dull and very inactive at above rates. No feature worthy of notice. Canadians and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day have been inanimate at yesterday's quotations. Every part of Stock Exchange languid. The Share Market very steady. The half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company was held to-day. The balance of profit and loss for the half-year was £200,678, and a dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared, leaving £41,425 to the credit of the company.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.
(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The reports from the manufacture markets do not exhibit much change. In Manchester, trade continues very inanimate, but although there is no appreciable change in prices, the general bias is in favour of sellers. The advices from India are still of a gloomy character, both Bombay and Calcutta being glutted with goods and there is likely, from this cause, to be a serious loss on articles on passage. In the woollen districts, however, there is a shade more of activity, and it is expected that the change in the weather which has just taken place will have the effect of causing further animation. The accounts respecting our Irish linen trade are also somewhat favourable. Stocks are not allowed to accumulate, and the sales keep fair pace with the supplies. The export of yarns, too, have been on a pretty large scale, and the business done for the past half-year in goods in the finished state has been very satisfactory.

Wool.—Although prices in the English markets are still firm, there appears to be some disinclination on the part of manufacturers to purchase large quantities at present rates, although stocks appear to be low. At the public sales in Liverpool, however, a number of buyers attended but first-class wool was found to be scarce, and the sales, in consequence, are principally in second-class and inferior descriptions. The prices at the latter market are as follows, viz.:—Laid Highland wool, 11s to 11s 6d per 24lbs; white Highland do., 14s 6d to 18s per do.; laid Cheviot do. (washed), 19s 6d to 26s do.; laid Cheviot do. (unwashed), 17s to 20s do.; white Cheviot do. (washed), 32s to 40s do.

Cotton—Fair business is done, but prices are in favour of buyers. Considerable irregularity exists in the rates for American qualities, especially the lower grades.

Flax—The imports of foreign have fallen off; but the home supplies are, generally speaking, of a superior quality. Prices—Handscutched, 6s 3d to 8s 6d; milled, 7s 6d to 12s.

Colonial and Foreign Produce—A moderate business has been transacted in London during the past week, without much alteration, except in the value of tea, which declined in price, and which had the effect of preventing operations here, also, to any great extent. In sugar, likewise, our trade was dull, and the market closed very heavily; and the same may be said of refined, the prices for which were rather depressed. Coffee realises very good terms in London for the parcels available, and spices command a steady sale generally. Rice continues firm, but inactive, the late excitement having subsided. The dealings in saltpetre are confined almost exclusively to Bombay descriptions, which have declined 6d per cwt. Regarding rum, the Government contract for 120,000 gallons having been taken for about 1s 7½d for Leeward Islands, the announcement of the contract caused sales to be since made at 1d per gallon under previous quotations. For oil there has been a fair demand in London for most descriptions, and sperm has advanced 20s per ton. Foreign tallow, also, is again rather dearer in London.

As regards provisions, the accounts from the London market show that the supplies of foreign butter are still on a liberal scale. The demand was rather slow there in the early part of the week, but towards the close activity set in, and prices advanced. Irish butter, however, continues to move off slowly, and at prices discouraging to shippers. The rates for Carlow and Clonmel are from 108s to 110s. The demand for bacon is also rather quiet, and hams likewise are not in active request.

Cattle—The intelligence from the latest fairs shows a somewhat divided demand. In some there has been considerable activity, while in others there was an appearance of languor. Milch cows and springers are mostly sought after, and good beef is still easily disposed of at good prices. In one fair it reached 70s per cwt. At the London market, on yesterday, the supplies were small. Sheep and calves were firm, and lambs advanced; but there was little doing in pigs, and inferior beasts declined in value. At Liverpool, on the same day, the demand was active, and full prices were obtained for the descriptions on sale. Sheep were particularly in good request, and realised higher rates than were paid at the previous market. The supply of stock on the day in question was, in London, 4,840 beasts; 29,360 sheep and lambs; 538 calves; 360 pigs; and in Liverpool, 1,409 beasts; 10,395 sheep.

Grain and Flour—The favourable change in the weather, along with the dull accounts from Mark-lane, had the effect of completely depressing trade at our market on this day, and the sales that took place were merely of a retail character. In wheat there was little done, and buyers could not be tempted, except at sacrifices on the part of sellers. For oats and barley, also, there was little demand; and, as to Indian corn, holders seemed anxious to press sales at a serious reduction, but without, however, being able to effect any extensive transactions thereby, and the market closed with great dulness.

The following are the quotations, viz.:—White wheat, 30s to 33s; red wheat, 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 14s 6d to 16s; oatmeal, 14s to 17s; bakers' flour, 17s to 21s; Indian corn, Ibraila, 33s 6d; Galatz and Odessa, 34s; white French, 34s; and white American, 37s 6d.

The following were the London prices on Saturday, for floating cargoes:—

Wheat—Berdianski and Marianople, 55s to 56s; Taganrog, 53s 6d to 54s; Odessa Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 52s per 492 lbs.; Sandomirka, 54s to 55s; Polish Odessa, 48s to 50s; Galatz, 52s to 53s; Ibraila, 46s to 48s; and Egyptian Said 42s to 44s per 480lbs.

Indian Corn—Galatz and Odessa, 33s to 33s 6d per 492 lbs.; Ibraila and Taxanian, 33s to 33s 6d per 480 lbs.

Barley—Odessa and Danubian, 25s to 26s per 400lbs., and Taganrog same price; Egyptian, 24s to 25s per quarter.

Beans—Egyptian, 33s to 33s 6d per quarter.

Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 30s to 31s. per quarter.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s per quarter.

The imports of wheat and oats into the United Kingdom from the Baltic ports, during the past week, have been very considerable, but those from France have diminished, and are likely to become even much less, as by the operations of the sliding scale the export of grain from that country is just now interfered with in all ports excepting at Bordeaux, Bayonne, and the Mediterranean ports; but to compensate for this the arrivals from the United States are beginning to assume large proportions, and several cargoes of maize have recently arrived at Queenstown from America. The harvest prospects in both England and France are also considerably improved, and the upward tendency in the markets has, in consequence, been arrested, and prices are now apparently on the decline.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 3.—Sugar market firm, and good demand; coffee rather dearer so far; plantation Ceylon selling at 60s 6d to 77s; tea quiet; rice inactive; saltpetre—1,900 bags Bombay, 47s per cent. to 34s per cent. taken in at 35s to 35s 6d.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JULY 3.—The favourable change in the weather since Friday last has infused a little more animation on our Exchange to day, and rather more inquiry prevails, but prices remain unchanged, and the tendency is still slightly in favour of buyers.

HULL CORN MARKET, JULY 3.—Short supply of wheat from the farmers, who refused to sell at the low rates offered by millers, and the little business done was at 1s. per quarter decline. Spring corn remains unaltered in value.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JULY 3.—Market exceedingly quiet, and influenced by fine weather and accounts from London. Wheat of all kinds is quite neglected. Millers refuse to buy except at lower prices. Holders however, are firm in upholding the advance of Saturday, and most instances do not offer their stock at all. Flour firm, but scarcely anything doing. Barley and oats—Slow sale at last week's rates. Beans and peas bring full prices in retail.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 3.—(Messrs. Morton Brothers, and Maddock).—Only moderate attendance. A limited business doing in wheat at last Tuesday's rates. Flour—slow sale, unaltered. Oats—fine qualities held firmly. Inferior neglected. Oatmeal unchanged. Indian corn—sales pressed from the quay at a decline of fully 1s per qr.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 3.—Sugar market firm. 400 hhds Trinidad sold at 47s 9d, and 1,700 bags Pernam at 23s, ex quay. Rice dull, and not much wanted, in consequence of fine weather. 2,500 bags old Mexican sold at 9s 10½d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 3.—Sales 3,000 bales. No change.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, JULY 3.—Cattle, 609; sheep and lambs, 5450; pigs, 389; a slow and dear selling market. Beef, 8d to 1s 3d; pork, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per stone. Sheep 7½d to 8½d; lambs, 9d to 10d per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 3.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 900 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 3.—White wheat, 31s 6d; oats, 1ps to 16s 6d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY, JULY 3.

In consequence of the continued fine weather our market to-day scarcely presented the appearance of business; transactions were confined to the merest retail, and even a moderate reduction would not have induced purchasers. We do not, however, quote any alteration in the nominal currencies, except in Indian corn, which was fully a 1s cheaper.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	31 0 to 33 0	Oatmeal	14 0 to 17 0
Red do. ...	30 0 to 31 6	Rapeseed	00 0 to 00 0
Barley ...	18 0 to 22 0	Bakers' flour	17 0 to 21 0
Bere ...	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn, per 480lbs	33 0 to 34 0d
Oats ...	14 6 to 16 6		

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.
(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The past week, as respects the weather, was little more than a dull repetition of many that preceded it, rain still being in the ascendant, and not without its sad influence. The temperature has certainly been increased, and the grass has grown in consequence, while a few hay-farmers have been bold enough to commence cutting, but with what benefit remains to be seen. Subscriptions have been made for the labourers out of employ, whose condition is truly deplorable; but all they have realised hitherto has been a scanty allowance of bread. It is, perhaps, well for the corn that it is late, or it would have been excessively rank. Some little progress appears in the wheat; but the young barley seems overpowered with wet, being yellow and almost past hope as respects a crop. Although several pieces of wheat on well-drained light soils still look fair, yet no one remembers a good crop of corn in England after a wet season, more especially following upon such a trying and protracted winter. But let us hope that a change is at hand, and that our worst apprehensions will not be realised. Since writing the above, with the weather altered, much grass has been cut with fairer prospects. The absence of speculation during the week is, nevertheless, exhibited in the dulness of the markets. English wheat has been still declining; but with some places firm, perhaps the average reduction has not exceeded 1s. per qr. This has been produced chiefly by the better supplies of foreign of good quality. In the Baltic, though the season has been backward, the weather has not been so bad, and only rye has decidedly suffered. In France there is some improvement; and, consequently, lower rates. Belgium and Holland have been tending also towards decline. Southern Europe, including Turkey, promises well. And hitherto the want in America has been the reverse of that throughout Europe, and hilly parts of the country being too dry; though nothing seriously detrimental is noted in any locality. For many seasons England has been best off as respects produce; but this year she will probably require considerable imports. The arrivals off the coast since June 21 were 15 cargoes; of which 14 were maize, and one barley. The business reported was as follows: One cargo Galatz wheat, on passage, at 53s; one Berdianski, at 56s 6d, and for delivery up to August, 5,000 Taganrog Ghirka, at 55s; of barley four cargoes, at from 32s to 34s, and one damaged at 27s; of barley four cargoes, from 25s 7½ to 26s 4d per qr. for Danube and Odessa qualities. The sales noted last week were 105,421 qrs. wheat at 57s, against 69,192 qrs. in 1859. The London averages were 60s 9d on 8,398 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending June 20 in wheat and flour were equal to 63,436 qrs. wheat, including 1,017 qrs. from the Colonies.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 2.—There were good arrivals of foreign wheat, oats, and flour last week, but the other supplies were short. The exports were 60 qrs. maize only. Of English wheat there were 2,477 qrs., of foreign 20,381. There was a very short supply this morning from Kent and Essex, but the weather having taken up with much more prospect of continuance, millers still kept aloof, and the little business done in English was at fully 2s. per qr. reduction; to sell foreign in quantity a similar decline would have been necessary, but factors were against pressing sales. Of country flour there were 20,727 sacks; of foreign, 10,497 sacks 5,577 brls. Norfolks were very little inquired for, 40s per sack being a full price, though is below the previous rates. French and American were also but little sought, being held at last week's prices. Town samples as then. Of English barley there were only 31 qrs. per rail; of foreign 4,580 qrs. There was a steady demand for grinding foreign, at fully the previous prices. The better qualities, though less in demand, were firm. In malt business was very slack, but no change of value could be noted. The whole supply of oats was 45,213 qrs., of which 1,344 qrs. were English, 1,712 qrs. Irish, and 42,157 qrs. of foreign. The continuance of heavy arrivals has brought some dulness into the trade, at a decline of 6d to 1s per qr. on Russia; and low qualities, but fine heavy corn was scarcely cheaper. Of home-grown beans there were 188 qrs., of foreign 40 qrs. Small as the supplies were, business was equally so, and rates remained as last week. Of English peas there were 115 qrs., of foreign 125 qrs. Peas also of all kinds were in very limited demand at unaltered quotations. The supply of linseed was 3,475 qrs., with 4,682 qrs. exported. The trade was firm for crushing seeds, and cakes remained in fair demand. In the seed trade some little has been doing on speculation in red cloverseed at last prices; white and trefoil were also firm. Canary, with a change in the weather, has been steady. Other seeds much as last written.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat—Essex and Kent, white, new, 50s to 60; old, 00s to 00s per qr; red, new, 50s to 57s; old, 00s to 00s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 48s to 56s. Barley—malting, new, 30s to 36s; chevalier new, 00s to 00s; grinding, 28s to 30s; distilling, 30s to 31s. Malt—Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; Kingston, Ware, and town-made, 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; brown, 48s to 49s. Rye, new, 30s to 31s. Oats—English, feed, 21s to 23s; potato, 27s to 29s; Scotch, feed, 22s to 27s; potato, 27s to 29s; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 24s; fine, 25s to 27s; ditto black, 20s to 24s; fine, 26s. Beans—Mazagan, 34s to 40; ticks, 37s to 39s; Harrow, 36s to 41s; pigeon, 46s to 50s. Peas, new, white, boilers, 36s to 41s; maple, 38s to 41s; grey, 36s to 38s per qr. Flour, per sack of 280 lb., town households, 49s to 54s; country, 40s to 41s; households, 42s to 45; Norfolk and Suffolk ex-ship, 39s to 40s per quarter.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 2.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,993 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 7,755; in 1858, 7,109; in 1857, 5,828; in 1856, 51,459; in 1855, 7,880; and in 1854, 4,212 head. Imports into London last week—From Rotterdam, beasts, 104; sheep, 1,063; lambs, 602; calves, 304; pigs, 82. Hambro', beasts, 118; sheep, 2,114; lambs, 12; pigs, 299. From Harlingen, beasts, 121; sheep, 675; lambs, 71; calves, 170; pigs, 372. From Tonning, beasts, —; sheep, —; pigs, —. From Dordt, beasts, 39; sheep, 97; lambs, 110; pigs, —. From Calais, beasts, —; calves, 4. From Antwerp, calves, 36. From Bremen, beasts, 19; sheep, 5. From Ostend, calves, 635; pigs, 753. Total, beasts, 791; sheep, 3,959; lambs, 855. Yearly comparison of weekly imports—In 1859, beasts, 332; sheep, 5,191; lambs, 649; calves, 706; pigs, 137; in 1858, beasts, 1,208; sheep, 4,062; lambs, 914; calves, 630; pigs, 300; in 1857, beasts, 544; sheep, 3,746; lambs, 662; calves, 616; pigs, 260; in 1856, beasts, 482; sheep, 2,993; lambs, 800; calves, 818; pigs, 546; in 1855, beasts, 609; sheep, 5,902; lambs, 334; calves, 525; pigs, 500; in 1854, beasts, 934; sheep, 2,255; lambs, 244; calves, 598; pigs, 181. We had a fair average supply of foreign stock on offer to-day, but its general quality was inferior. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were only moderate, and very deficient in quality. The primest breeds changed hands somewhat steadily at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,000 Scots, Shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland, 21 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 17 oxen, &c. The show of sheep was again but moderate. On the whole the mutton trade ruled firm at fully last week's currency. The best Downs readily produced 5s 6d per 8lbs. For lambs, the supply of which was rather limited, there was a good demand on rather higher terms, Downs breeds having realised 7s per 8lbs. Calves were in good supply and steady request at very full prices. In pigs very little was doing, at last week's quotations. Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s 0d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs to sink the offal; second quality beasts, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime large oxen, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; second quality sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s 0s to 5s 2d; prime Southdown sheep, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small calves, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 29s each.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 2.—Notwithstanding that only a limited supply of home-grown wool is on offer in our market, the demand for all kinds, both for home use and export, has become somewhat heavy, but without leading to any change in value. Provincial advices show considerable firmness.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, JUNE 30.—SCOTCH.—There is a large attendance at our public sales of low wool, and buyers of Scotch are somewhat astonished to find stocks of all kinds so light. Little if any first class laid. No white Highland. No first-class laid Cheviots. Stocks are very light, and composed of second-class and inferior descriptions in the absence of sales of good average wool to sell. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs., 11s to 12s 6d; White Highland do., 14s 6d to 18s; Laid Crossed do., unwashed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; do., do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; Laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s to 20s; do. do., washed, 19s 6d to 26s; White Cheviot do. washed, 32s to 40s. Foreign—The public sales began here on the 27th inst. since which about 6,400 bales East India have passed the hammer, and brought on the average full last sale prices. Many of the miscellaneous wools were withdrawn; all new imports of a good useful class command full rates on landing. Imports for the week, 3,350 bales; previously this year, 105,623 bales.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON—LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,929 firkins butter, and 1,877 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 16,860 casks butter, and 1,280 bales bacon. The business transacted in the Irish butter market is still extremely limited, owing to the high prices asked, and quotations are nearly nominal. Lower rates are expected, as supplies are increasing to the northern markets. Foreign met a good sale, and best Dutch advanced to 10s. The bacon market ruled very quiet till the close of the week, when there was a little more inquiry, and sales of best Waterford made at 75s on board for shipment.

ANOTHER REPORT.—With no improvement in the demand for Irish butter last week, the transactions were of a retail character, and prices nearly nominal. Foreign attracted most attention, and towards the close of the week best quality sold rather freely at an advance of 4s to 6s. Bacon was in slow and limited request, probably owing to the ungenial weather, and prices were 1s to 2s cheaper. Hams and lard in steady demand and value.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston), and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a m, July 1.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p m, July 1.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Six p m, July 2.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. [S]	One p m, July 3.
America (New York) [Li]	Six p m, July 3.
Cape of Good Hope [D]	Six p m, July 4.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Othello the Moor of Venice;" "The Rights of Women, or the Shamrock, Rose and Thistle," "The Captain is not A-Miss."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith. Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, amounted to 56,928 copies, making an average of 9,488 copies daily.

MANY of our kind Friends who viewed with despondency our bold attempt of opening a HOSIERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET (a place untried before), now express equal surprise at our great success; but wonder will cease if the following facts are borne in mind:—
That there is no more central position in Dublin, opposite to Carlisle Building, near the Bridge. That we know our Business, and do it ourselves, without having a large staff of assistants to feed and pay. That our rent and taxes is, when compared with more leading and fashionable thoroughfares, a mere trifle. That we keep none but the very best articles, which our friends and the public have found out we are selling extremely cheap. That, in fact, our prime Shirts, Ties, Braces, Vests, Drawers, &c., are 20 per Cent. lower than what is generally charged for such class of goods. Moreover, the recollection of the celebrated Hosiery Establishment which we formerly carried on in Westmoreland-street has induced former Customers of the House, both old and young, to ask themselves the question,
"Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot?"
And thousands have swarmed into D'Olier street, delighted at seeing once more upon the Trading-stage that old familiar face which once contributed so much to their bodily comforts, and who is now assisted by his son—still spared to be their humble servant, under the firm of
M'MAHON and CO.,
4, D'Olier-street.

THE SCOTCH ANGOLA
TROUSERS,
ALL WOOL,
AND THOROUGHLY SHRUNK,
FOR
SIXTEEN SHILLINGS,
are made to order in clean, well-ventilated Workshops, and by respectable, well-paid Workmen. Gentlemen are, therefore, quite safe in ordering.
KENNY AND OWENS,
TAILORS AND TROUSERS MAKERS,
54, DAME-STREET.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

TIME was when the honours of the Irish Bar were conferred only upon the deserving. The Four Courts were the scene of a competitive examination, for no client entrusted briefs to men of proved incapacity. The Chancellor then considered constant occupation in important cases to be the surest test of merit, and called within the Inner Bar those whose ability was most distinguished in the Outer. The honours of Queen's Counsel confer no enviable emolument, but as proofs of legal knowledge they were highly prized. The just distribution of such honours encourages the aspirant, as nepotism or partisanship damps the courage of the energetic man. To award the first step of promotion at the Bar to unknown men, or to those known only for political subserviency, may, indeed, indicate a mysterious power in the Chancellor of discovering merit where no one else perceives it, or suspects it to exist, but it acts as a damper to all industry, and a discouragement to the enterprising. Not every barrister can afford to throw away two thousand pounds on a fruitless contest; not every man has taste or inclination to attend political, and not always loyal assemblies. The painful student, the laborious reader, the pleader who has to cut out his fortune, not only by his talent, but by indefatigable perseverance, despairs when he sees others elevated to that rank to which his merits entitle him, while he is classed by the bestower of silk gowns among the undistinguished, because his extensive practice in the Courts coerced him to be undemonstrative in faction.

Lord Chancellor Brady created seven Queen's Counsel yesterday. We will print the list, for the names of the gentlemen thus promoted are not very familiar to the public. They are—Mr. H. O'Hara, Mr. Law Mr. D. M'Causland, Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Carleton, Mr. D. C. Heron, and Mr. Francis W. Brady. Of these, all but Mr. M'Causland and Mr. Hugh Law are of the Brady school in politics. With the exception of Mr. Denis C. Heron, they are untroubled with briefs, and the honorary rank they have attained to is not likely to diminish seriously the total of fees they have hitherto received. They will, probably, have leisure to display their eloquence in the Rotundo or the hustings. Their slumbers in the Hall are not likely to be disturbed by flurried attorneys.

But where in this list are the names of those gentlemen who take part in every important trial in our Courts? Why could not the Chancellor have acknowledged the claims of merit in a single case? Why was Mr. Sydney passed over, whose practice for any three months exceeds that of all the newly-created Queen's Counsel during the entire period of their attendance at the bar? The public know something of Mr. Exham, and of many others whom it would be invidious to point out. Why is not one of these promoted? We can account for this patronage only by supposing that the days of Mr. Brady's Chancellorship are numbered, and as a final act of grace he elevates those whom no other Chancellor would dream of elevating. The recklessness of the Chancellor's proceeding, and his supreme contempt for public opinion, is seen from the simple fact, that Messrs. Sydney and Exham still wear stuff gowns, while Francis W. Brady is actually a Queen's Counsel.

A BILL has been brought in by Mr. Massey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Laing, of some importance to sportsmen in Ireland. "It consists of eighteen clauses, and repeals the "assessed taxes" to kill game in Great Britain and deal in game in Ireland, placing the power to grant licences, and the sums to be paid for them, under the Excise. The duties chargeable for licences to take or kill game are assimilated in Great Britain and Ireland. A licence in England, or a certificate in Ireland, to use dogs, guns, or nets, or any other engine for the taking or killing of any game whatever, or woodcock, snipe, quail, or landrail, or any conies or any deer, is to be charged £3 for a year, or £2 for the half year. A licence for a servant to act as gamekeeper is charged £2. The same sum is levied for every licence *to deal* in game. This rule, if enforced, will put an end to a vast deal of poaching. Men are commonly seen in our streets offering for sale woodcock, snipe, quails, rabbits, and hares, who live by poaching. The charge for a licence to carry on the trade will put an effectual check upon all those disgraceful methods of obtaining game which have hitherto been openly practised. There are some exceptions with respect to some creatures now classed virtually as game. Woodcocks and snipes may be taken by nets or springs without licence. The owner of a rabbit warren, or the tenant of lands infested by rabbits, may take or destroy them. Hare and deer may be taken by hounds, or killed by the owner or occupier of enclosed lands, without a licence. Licences may be taken out on behalf of assessed servants acting for persons having a right to kill game, or under deputation from lords of manors. No licence for a servant, or any person acting under a deputation, shall be available for acts done out of the limits of the manor or lands for which the parties are appointed gamekeepers. Every person killing game must produce his licence when called upon to do so, or give his name and address. A refusal or fictitious address involves a penalty of twenty pounds. Every person who possesses a licence, *if he commit a trespass in pursuit of game*, forfeits his licence at once. Lists of all persons entitled to kill game are to be duly published, and every person licensed by the justices *to deal in game* must pay for and obtain a licence under this act, or forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. Such licences are only to be given to those who have obtained licences from the justices. These clauses ensure that the parties dealing in game shall be well known in the district, and will prevent the clandestine traffic in game at present so unscrupulously practised. The Irish Act, passed in the fifth and sixth years of her present Majesty, chap. 81, shall be in full force, and be applied to the certificates granted under this Act. Licences taken out in England shall be available in Ireland, and *vice versa*. The Bill is an important step towards the simplification and consideration of the Irish Game Laws, and must tend to the increase and preservation of game, without trenching on any popular right.

IN reflecting on the nature and effects of the recent accident to the Connaught, two other instances of casualties in reference to ocean steamers rise particularly before our minds. We allude to those which, some time since, occurred in the cases of the Great Eastern and the Persia. In the first of these, it will be recollected, there was serious injury to both life and property, from the bursting of a steam pipe, through want of vigilance; but in the latter, from the machinery alone having been affected, there was no loss, with the exception of a slight delay. The large mail packets, as is well known, have always on board a number of mechanics for keeping the engine in order, and for the purpose, also, of being prepared for any casualty occurring to the ship while at sea, and the utility of this arrangement was most striking in the case of the Persia. One of the pistons connected with the engine of this fine vessel had been broken, or in some other manner rendered temporarily useless, while on her voyage across the Atlantic; but, notwithstanding the apparently serious nature of the occurrence, and its taking place far from land, no apprehension of danger seems to have existed, and the engineers were enabled to sufficiently repair the injury without the vessel having been compelled to put into port for that purpose, and the voyage was completed to the full and entire satisfaction of the passengers. The Great Eastern has since gone to sea, and the Persia is still the crack steamer of the Cunard line. Now, the immediate effect of the accident to the Connaught, had it occurred while far on her way to America, would have been somewhat similar to that of the Persia. In each case the speed of the vessel would be equally diminished, the same arm of the machine having become temporarily disabled, and the motive power lessened in a corresponding manner, and the affair of the Persia shews what is practicable in such emergencies. It will be remembered that in the case of the Connaught also, no injury occurred to the persons about the engine, as it rarely happens that accidents of the nature described cause any damage excepting the mere derangement of the machinery. Beyond, therefore, the disappointment in the sailing of the Connaught, the injury done to her was felt to be so slight that the Directors had no hesitation in at once naming her for the next trip with the mails, and the Messrs. Palmer, with the most praiseworthy promptitude, have by this time fitted in the new cylinder, so that the vessel is now probably ready for starting, and on Tuesday next we expect that the general wish will be fully gratified, and that her voyage will be as satisfactory as is reasonably anticipated. The intelligence received on yesterday of another swift passage by the Prince Albert is extremely cheering, and we have the most confident hopes that the Connaught will fully realise the expectations which have been formed regarding her speed, and that her first trip across the Atlantic will show, in a very prominent manner, what can be accomplished by running the mail packets from our shores alone. During the week there has been no little excitement in consequence of the decision of the Post Office authorities, which was, however, subsequently altered, to send the Galway mails, after the accident to the Connaught, through another route, even though the Parana was ready in waiting to take them; and the unpleasantness naturally excited by this proceeding was in no way lessened by the supplemental report of the Parliamentary Committee which followed, and which was calculated to interfere most seriously with the only small grant to this country for the America postal service. The effect of the ungenerous prejudice is quite transparent in the framing of that document. The present company, as the Committee well know, have nothing whatever to do with the circumstances which have given rise to that report, and the company must feel grateful to the host of friends who, without distinction of party, rose up as one man for their defence. In our humble opinion, there is no danger to the subsidy, and the first packet (the Parana) has already sailed in the fulfilment of the terms of the contract with the Government. To use the language of Sir Stafford Northcote in the debate in the House of Commons on Friday, the subsidy cannot now be taken from the present company; the late Government having, as he observed, made the contract in a perfectly legitimate and proper manner, and the service for which such subsidy was granted having now commenced. It is by no means surprising that the above enterprise for the benefit of Ireland, so fraught as it is with danger and destruction to the existing monopoly in the postal contracts, should meet with the most strenuous opposition on the other side of the Channel, and that all the force which prejudice, capital, and influence can produce should be brought to bear against it; but the circumstances of this country are becoming too important that the national wishes in favour of the Galway line can be slighted for the sake of a few interested parties. We would, however, again suggest to the present company to strengthen their position in Ireland. The sympathy of the people is strongly increasing in their favour, and by securing public confidence in this country their line will be as certain of success as that to-morrow's sun shall rise, and any attempt to disturb the pledge of the late Government will be met by the indignant opposition of the entire Island.

The *Times* on the Great Meeting of the National Rifle Association on Monday:—

The grand match of the Rifle Association was opened by her Majesty yesterday in due state, in the presence of an immense assemblage, and under the finest summer sky we have seen this year. Nothing could be more auspicious, and it must have struck everybody as a sort of discovery that it was possible to have a Derby-day with a competition, not of horses, but of men; and that it was possible for men to compete with other weapons than their fists. The spectacle would be very novel to many of our citizens, who may not be aware that there is a similar ground, with similar arrangements, in the outskirts of every town in Switzerland and Tyrol; and that the people of those countries reckon on their rifle practice for the preservation of their liberties, as much as we do on our three-deckers, our sixty-eight pounders, and all the rest, costing us about thirty millions a year. The Swiss say to themselves that, so long as it is humanly certain that every one of them will kill on the average half a dozen invaders before he is killed himself, the most covetous neighbour will count the cost, and think the Alps scarcely worth the sacrifice of half a million good soldiers. They also consider that when you have to defend yourself against odds it is better to begin with long shots, and that, if the enemy has numbers on his side, you must make up as well as you can with position and skill. By considerations such as these a few mountaineers, surrounded by natural foes, without a fleet, without a sea, with scarcely a standing army, without a fortification to stand an hour's siege, with nothing, in fact, but themselves and their rifles, enjoy not only an independence, but a sense of security as perfect as we can pretend to. Terrible examples have impressed on their neighbours a serious conviction that an invading army of a hundred thousand good soldiers might, indeed, do a great deal of harm in Switzerland, but would not go home to tell the tale of their atrocities. That is the true sentiment of the performance we are witnessing this week on Wimbledon Common. It is the noble art of self-defence on the national scale. That is all that is pretended. It is true that a nation which can defend itself is able to interfere with more ease and security for the defence of her oppressed neighbours if the need should arise, but a noble self-confidence is a feeling the very contrary to the lust of dominion. We may depend upon it that no people ever sallied forth, or will ever sally forth, to conquer the world with good shots.

It may seem rather strange that anything in the shape of an apology should be necessary for the art of national self-defence. But the old established notions of warfare are all taken from a state of things which may have been good, or may have been bad, but has now passed away. We have no food for powder in these isles. We used to have a good deal before our colonies, before the gold discoveries, before cotton mills and model farms, and before the Irish famine. Man was then a weed, and a very troublesome weed, and few could imagine the armaments we used to assemble by land and by sea, when our population and revenue were not half what they now are. We have to bid very high for the services of the soldier, and in default of the professional soldier we are now fain to accept the services of any private person who will come forward and undertake the defence of our hearths and our altars. This is the reason of our Volunteers; and the result is what we witnessed in Hyde Park the other day. But the result would be very incomplete, and a most miserable error without a training in proportion to the value of the Volunteer. Whatever may have been the value of life fifty years ago, we hold the men reviewed in Hyde Park much too good to be employed merely to use up an enemy's ammunition, to fill a ditch, or divert the fire of a battery. It is not to be thought of that the Chancery Bar shall be decimated at a discharge, that the entire school of British artists shall be pounded by round shot, or our shopkeepers used up like a levy of raw conscripts. These men tender their services on the condition of being made good soldiers. Every one of them must be made as good as ten ordinary soldiers. Should the occasion ever arise for the employment of their services, it will be in a war of rifles. They will be wanted to harass an invading army, and to defend houses and earthworks. Their first use is to give a practical answer to the evil suggestion which has found favour in some quarters,—that London is indefensible, and that all it can do is to yield with a good grace. If half a million able-bodied men are not able to protect their own homes against a third of their number of strangers, they deserve to be slaves, and it is quite time they should accept a position in keeping with the baseness of their natures. It is our belief that the Londoners alone are a match for any army that could ever reach their suburbs; but they must be well armed, and taught to use their arms. Now, a shopman from Regent-street, or a clerk from Cornhill, might not be able to carry his musket and knapsack several hundred miles, to bivouac on the bare ground, living on biscuit, salt pork, and green coffee; but these are only artificial privations, provided for armies at incredible cost by the Ministers of regular war, and our shopman is quite as likely to be made a good shot, and to be qualified in every respect to protect the metropolis, or hold an earthwork, as a lad from the plough, or any other fellow picked up by a recruiting-sergeant.

As her Majesty was yesterday reminded, the English people have always excelled as marksmen. Their ancestors were famous and formidable with the longbow. Their descendants in the United States are not less so with the rifle. To this day, next to being a good horseman "cross country" there is nothing an English gentleman is so proud of as being a good shot. This capability of our race is so thoroughly recognised as to be even encountered by a systematic opposition. Law and custom conspire to keep arms out of the hands of the ordinary Englishman, for the very reason that he is known to be fond of the gun and apt at its use. Our squires know full well that our village labourers could use the rifle quite as well as Washington's troops, and that our shopkeepers would fight as well behind breastworks as the heroes of Bunker's-hill. Of course the courage displayed in the open field is more a theme for admiration, and nothing was ever more glorious than the cavalry charge at Balaklava. But the present is a question of defence, and what we have to learn is whether ordinary Englishmen, generally engaged in other pursuits, can be taught to defend their cities from invasion. It is a point on which we have no doubt. At least one Englishman out of two has the eye and the arm, the nerve, the steadiness, and the courage, to exchange shots with an invader, and give as well as take. Whatever jealousy there may have existed in times gone by, there can now be no reason against teaching every man of good character how to defend his country. Her Majesty yesterday inaugurated the Rifle as our national weapon. Acts of Parliament formerly enjoined the use and practice of the bow, and the planting and preservation of the yew for this purpose. Queen Victoria wishes to reign over a nation of riflemen. Why are we a free people, and why do we govern ourselves, if we may not be trusted? Despotic Governments may be afraid to see their people armed, but ours need have no such fear. Our freedom is our best resource, our great army of reserve our arsenal of weapons. Our mechanical skill is wasted on us, if we do not learn the use of the weapon we can make so well. Her Majesty's own shot yesterday proved the perfection to which we have brought the national arm. At the distance of 400 yards the bullet deviated only an inch and three-quarters in elevation, and four fifths of an inch from the direct line. We have the weapon and the materials; all that is wanted is the skill, and this week will show our progress in that respect.

The *Daily News* on the High Price of Meat in England:—

We observe with mingled regret and satisfaction the meetings of working men in various parts of the country to protest against the high price of meat. It is a satisfaction at all times to see men gather together to discuss any affair of common interest, instead of acting from their several impulses and prejudices; and when, as at present, some sensible conclusions are arrived at, it is a vast advantage that men should co-operate, and should spread abroad, by the publicity of their action, such wise resolutions as they have attained. In regard to the dearness of meat, for instance, it is well that the wide connexions of these working men will now know from them the necessity of economising the meat that is in the country, and the benefit of turning as a resource to the excellent beef and pork which come from America. But there are drawbacks to this satisfaction in the mistake which pervades all the speeches—that the dearness of meat is owing to the rapacity of the provision dealers; or, as many express it, to the existence of a monopoly in that kind of food. We would fain see men so interested in the question acting like men of sense in facing adversity, instead of aggravating the case by prejudice and passion which are a disgrace to their faculty of observation. Each speaker declares, in the first place, that there is plenty of meat in the country, a mistake which leads them astray in their counsels and in their conduct. Those of them who live in towns must have heard of the death of tens of thousands of cows, oxen, and sheep since the opening of the year. Many of them must have seen the dead lambs and calves brought to market, and sold in the carcase for a few pence. They must have seen the skins brought in for sale, the only profitable part remaining of beasts which should now have been giving us the ordinary supply of food. Those who have country friends must have heard of the empty stock-yards, and of the large districts where there is scarcely a bull remaining—a circumstance which must carry forward the scarcity into another season. When the cows were mainly gone, the bulls were killed, early in the spring; and the charge for the use of such bulls as remain having risen from half-a-crown to a pound, the small stock farmers defer increasing their stock to another season, further induced to this delay by the certainty of a scarcity of fodder through next winter. The supply of meat in the country is never sufficient, and now it is incalculably lessened; and instead of this being a profitable thing to cattle dealers, the fact is that they are half-ruined, too many of them wholly ruined, by their heavy payments for food, too often followed by the death of their beasts after all.

Thus much being certain, the two grand considerations are—first, how to get animal food at present; and, next, how best to guard against a continuance of the scarcity.

The speakers at these meetings wisely advocate the use of American beef and pork. A strong demand will soon bring about a large supply, occasioning, no doubt, some rise of price, but leaving it still much below that of fresh meat in such a year as this. The present price is said to be 5d. and 6d. per lb. We are presented by the highest authority—that of the instructor of cookery to the army—with advice how to cook this salt meat to the best advantage. We give these instructions in another column; and it will be seen how, under good management, this meat may be made an effectual substitute for that which is now so dear at home. We may be permitted to urge that families of all classes ought to assist in economising the domestic supply of meat by a large use of this foreign beef and pork, as well as of fish. In the kitchens of the wealthy there are means of cooking these extra articles of diet to the best advantage; and every joint of fleshmeat omitted from the butchers' bills in great houses is so much left for the benefit of other people. We have before said all that can be said on behalf of an increased recourse to fish; and we can only repeat that it is a disgrace to our civilisation that anybody should be compelled to go without animal food while the seas which surround us swarm with an inexhaustible quantity. We will only point out now that all citizens who have it in their power to promote our fisheries, on any part of the coast, ought to put forth their energies for that object; and again, every effort should be made to carry fish into every corner of the country, now that our railways afford facilities unknown in former days. We trust there is an end now of the practice, very common till lately, of burying hundreds of tons of fish in the sands every season, to keep up the price along the coasts, while in the interior of our islands the working population never saw fish, and did not know how to cook it, if by chance any appeared cheap enough for their purposes. This year there ought to have been mackerel, and there ought soon to be herrings within the workingman's reach, not only in the great towns, but in every village where the carrier's cart is ever seen. Next, how is it that, though poultry-rearing has been a fashionable amusement for us for years, we have still so insufficient a supply that eggs are imported from the Continent, and a fowl is never seen at a poor man's table? Journeymen in great towns manage to keep poultry in yards and alleys, for the profit of the eggs and the chickens. There is no reason why cottagers on every common, and in every lane in England, should not keep fowls. It is not too late now to begin this practice, in prospect of the long continuance of the high prices of meat. What the resource might be in labourers' households is shown by incidents which are repeated as remarkable, but which appear to produce no practical effect. We are always hearing of the scouring of the country for fowls which goes on in the travelling season, when meat runs short, so that one inn has been known to consume 45 dozen of fowls in one day; and yet the rearing of fowls and ducks spreads very slowly, if at all, among the labouring class. There is another article of food about which the good-will, patriotism, and conscience of the landed gentry ought to be strongly appealed to — rabbits. This is a year in which it is a grave sin to ravage the farmers' fields by rabbits for the benefit of gamekeepers. It is almost too late to prevent the ravage of the crops; but it is precisely the time to make a sweep of the rabbits. What the extent of this resource might be is shown by the number of gamekeepers who make an income by that one perquisite; and, again, by the sums which landlords put into their pockets when tenants throw up their farms in despair at the ravages of rabbits. One such landlord is publicly known to have sold 40,000 rabbits in the first year of taking a particular farm into his own hands. Let us now have a great sweep of the rabbits for the present emergency. They will be sure to breed quite fast enough, however few are left. The season for rook pies is over; but for the short time that it lasts, it is no small resource in country neighbourhoods, where the dish is a treat, from the manor house table to the humblest cottage. But there are pigeons. They are kept in great numbers, but we could dispose of multitudes more. It may be objected that all these winged creatures require grain for food; but, in the first place, this is less true than is commonly supposed; and in the next refuse grain goes a long way. It is now found to be little better than mere waste to feed fowls with good barley when Indian meal is to be had in plenty. The hard barley for the most part passes undigested, while scalded meal affords infinitely more nourishment at much less expense. There is malt dust, too; not a grain of malt dust should be swept away uneaten; and, indeed, it is coming into use very generally, not only for fowls, but for cattle and pigs. There remains the resource of imported fish, eggs, and cheese. Cheese is a very concentrated animal food, well estimated in rural districts, where farm households almost live upon it; but its value is not understood by the working classes in the towns. The duty is removed now; and we are glad to know that excellent American cheese is sold in remote rural districts of the country.

But we must look forward to next year, while providing for the present. We hear people say that they thought meat would be cheap when the new grass began to grow. Such persons not only overlook the scarcity of beasts and the losses of the former, but omit to observe that the new grass is fed off, or cut in an immature state, instead of standing for hay. The stocks of hay and other fodder are exhausted through the country, and the crop will probably be one of the smallest known for many years. We must exert ourselves at once to increase our supplies of fodder in every possible way. It is too late, we fear, for increasing our culture of kohlrabi for this year, but there are cabbages still in our power. Everywhere south of our northern counties cabbages come in at the very critical time in the spring between the winter and summer food, and our husbandmen should begin to sow and set out large breadths of cabbages from the end of this month to the end of October. These and artificial grasses should be a great object, as should the importation of varieties of foreign cattle-food. Lord John Russell has seconded the efforts of some of our stock farmers to obtain dates, carob beans, &c., from the Mediterranean and the African coasts, by setting our Consuls to work to look after supplies and their cost. There are districts at home where sensible men look back to ancient methods of feeding cattle as worthy of trial. The plump and milky season of cattle, some centuries ago, was that of the young sprays of the ash, and the holly and gorse; and these are used to the great satisfaction of the cows in some places where they abound. The new condiments now scientifically provided for cattle render available a good deal of food which would otherwise be scarcely available, as we may see by the increasing use of straw as food—well seasoned with condiments mixed with small quantities of meal.

All these resources should be well looked after without delay, if our present difficulties are not to be repeated with aggravation next year. There still remains the grievous misfortune that our labouring classes cannot cook. The constant waste from bad cookery is incalculable. Let our countrywomen seize upon this means of contributing their share to the alleviation of the present and coming hardship. Let them improve themselves and their neighbours in the arts of boiling, baking, and, above all, of stewing meats and vegetables. The wives of labouring men are for the most part unaware, even yet, that good cookery actually creates nourishment, as certainly as bad cookery destroys it. At such a time there is something for everybody to do, from the Cabinet Minister in his office to the labourer in his garden plot, and the fisherman on the shore. Only let us not fall out about the causes of the evil we have to contend with, and scold one another for a calamity which affects us all. Prices take their course under natural laws; and the way of wisdom is to consult and obey the natural laws which provide our food, instead of angrily struggling against them.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

Lord John Russell is singularly fortunate in the times at which he falls sick. We fully expected to have been informed on Friday night what course the Government would take in reference to the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, and the demands of France consequent thereupon; but the illness of Lord John sent us home as wise on the subject as when we went to the House. The Foreign Secretary must feel it a critical time, when the whole agitation about precedents is beginning, to be unable to give his sage opinion how the Government should act. A deep game must now be played. On the circumstances of next week depends the leadership of the Liberal party, and if Lord John could only escape implicating himself in mere minutiæ, such as Cabinets in emergency must descend to, he might hold the reins by a daring leap when the auspicious moment arrived. But Lord Palmerston is wide awake, and held the Cabinet Council at Lord John's residence on Saturday, under the fatal delusion of pinning down the astute politician to the decisions of his colleagues. Already the motion of Mr. Collier has excited dissension in the Liberal ranks; it, some of the ultra members say, does not go far enough—though it declares the act of the Lords an encroachment, it fails to rectify it.

Captain Dan O'Connell had given notice of a question relative to the formation of Volunteer corps in Ireland, but postponed it in consequence of the absence of Lord Palmerston. The noble Premier had come down to the House for a short time on Friday night; but, finding that supply was likely to be gone into soon, decamped; some said he went to smoke a pipe with the Speaker, and have his opinion about the course he should take this week; others were unkind enough to hint that, in the disguise of a waiter, he had got himself into Willis' Rooms, to hear the machinations of the Tory party.

The Orpheonistes were down at the House on Friday; in the morning sitting a crowd of them came in as Mr. Vincent Scully was waxing eloquent on the amendment of the member for Dungarvan, which would have enabled a tenant from year to year to charge the land against the will of the landlord. Some of the musicians, who had made up a little of our language, anxiously inquired what department the honourable gentleman came from; but whether his novel views, his ardent gesticulations, or his blarney accents fascinated them, I could not well make out. Perhaps a few words spoken by Mr. George may be worth repeating:—"He (Mr. George) did not know anything of the extent of political consistency, or of political morality, which the hon. member for Youghal had practised in that House, which would authorise the hon. member to catechise him, or justify the strictures he had made on his conduct in reference to such amendment." However, if tenant right amused our French visitors in the morning, they were treated to as interesting a discussion in the afternoon in the House of Lords. The Earl of Hardwicke, pointing out the negligence of the Board of Admiralty in not selecting Trotman's anchor, produced a model, and proceeded to explain the tenacity of the fluke. In pressing the anchor with his feet against the ground, the chord in his hand broke, and part of the weapon flew up, to the imminent danger of the Earl of Malmesbury's face. You should have seen the expression produced on the ex-Foreign Secretary's countenance to have appreciated the fun. But our foreign visitors will bring back to their shores the idea of their Lordships' House being an examiner of model inventions.

Despite the temptation of the banquet, many Conservatives remained away to watch the Galway subsidy. Sir E. Grogan, Colonel Dunne, and the Hon. J. Cole remained in the House of Commons the entire evening. Sir Stafford Northcote and Hon. Henry Cole left the banquet early, and, with a host of others, stood watch and ward over the Government's intentions. Mr. Laing admitted, though it was elicited with difficulty, that in the opinion of the Government the company had fulfilled their part of the contract. Mr. Childers spoke out emphatically in its favour; but Mr. Baxter is working might and main to obstruct the grant. The very morning on which the committee sat to finally decide upon the report, this puppet successor of Joe Hume—could it have been to prejudice the decision?—wrote to the *Times* on the subject, drawing attention to his own philanthropic efforts. But the letter was not inserted for some days, and too late for his purpose.

The *Times* has contrived to get itself into trouble with the Manchester School, in not having admitted a single meeting of the decriers against the House of Lords. To the readers of that journal the opinions and statements of the large class who take the Democratic view on the subject are altogether unknown. Perhaps the exponent of public opinion, as it would fain deem itself, can best defend its reasons for so doing; my concern at present is to point out the course which it took in reference to the Post-office. Sir Rowland Hill, in the commencement of this session, having impregnated the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the notion that newspapers were a burden to the Post office, had induced him to introduce a bill to do away with newspaper stamps. The subject was one which concerned the corporation which the *Times* represents no less than the Paper-duty. Perhaps a little judicious agitation within the Post-office might occupy the secretary sufficiently to prevent him paying attention to externals. Accordingly, just at the auspicious time, a number of articles appeared in the *Times*, exposing the defects of the Post-office, and the system which starved and overworked the officials. The men taught their grievances, and having such support, got up an agitation which seemed to be likely to do some good. But the Government having dropped the stamps, the *Times* has dropped the letter-carriers, and the poor men are now left to their fate, to seek the tender mercies of red-tapeism, and encounter the grudge of their chiefs at having stirred up hot water. Surely, a mob agitation could not descend lower in the game.

Lord Palmerston has not heard the end of the census question. 167 "Liberal" members presented him on Saturday with a memorial urging the Government to withdraw the words "religious profession" from the Bill. The Irish members who signed it are four in number—Agar Ellis, Captain, Kilkenny County; Beamish, F. B., Cork; Bellew, R. M., Louth County; and Pollard-Urquhart, W., Westmeath. I believe the Roman Catholic members unite with the Church of England in scouting the agitation as senseless.

MR. GASKIN'S CONCERT.

A *reunion musicale* was given last evening, in one of the rooms of the Antient Concerts, by the pupils of Mr. J. J. Gaskin. The attendance was exceedingly numerous and fashionable. The pieces selected for performance were well calculated to draw out the abilities of the pupils, all of whom manifested a large amount of careful training, added to which were a taste and a finish of style which certainly did the greatest credit to their zealous and talented instructor. The first part embraced selections from "Lurline," which were rendered very accurately throughout; the second part included some sacred pieces; and the third miscellaneous. Mr. Gaskin's new song, which has been most successful—"Go Forward and Hope, You'll be Sure to Succeed"—was deservedly *encored*, and formed a most attractive feature in the concert. The general merits of the reunion were, we are sure, an ample reward to Mr. Gaskin for the pains and patience he must have bestowed upon his pupils in bringing their attainments to such a degree of perfection.

Fashionable Intelligence.
(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre last evening with their presence. The royal suite consisted of the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord De Tabley, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Captain Grey, and Baron Hochwaechter.

Mr. Joseph Wyon has had the honour to submit for the inspection of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort impressions from the die of his medal to commemorate the opening of the Victoria-bridge in Canada. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had previously honoured Mr. Wyon with sittings for this medal.

Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge have relieved Major-General Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros in their duties as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort. Captain Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—Departures—The Hon Colonel Carew and the Lady Hester Carew, family and suite; Mrs Abel Smith, family and suite; Major and Mrs Daniel, Mrs Colonel Gerrard, and Mr Gerrard, Mr and Mrs William Jameson, family and suite; Mr and Mrs James Jameson, family and suite; Miss Birley and friend; Miss Taylor and Miss Onslow, and suite; the Rev S J Jackson, Major, and Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs James Dickson, family and suite; Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Evans, Mrs Colonel Fleming, and Captain and Mrs Fleming; Mr and Mrs Robert Evans, and Mr Edward Evans; Mr and Mrs Cleaver, Mr and Mrs Elliott, Mr and Miss Hutchins, Mr and Mrs Hartley. Arrivals—The Lady Largan and the Hon Misses Brownlow, and suite; the Lady Robert Tottenham, and suite; Mrs Denis Brown and the Misses Filgate; the Misses Douglas, Doctor Bradshawe (32nd Light Infantry), and Mr Bradshawe and friend, the Misses Birch, the Rev Mr and Mrs Percival and friend, Messrs W Taylor, Franks, Simms, Blaynes (3), Armstrong.

THANKS.

From Rev. A. D. Browne, for the following contributions towards repairing Little George's Church, Lower Temple-street:—The Lord Chancellor, £1; Friends in North Great George's-street, £1 10s; Dr. McClintock, £1; M. Harrison, Esq., 10s; K. B., 5s; Cheyne Brady, Esq., 10s; Miss Maxwell, £1.

THE ARMY.

The following General Order has been issued:—

"Horse Guards, June 29.

"Her Majesty the Queen having been pleased to command that officers serving on the staff as temporary major-generals shall take and rank with each other according to the dates of their commissions as colonels, and as junior to all permanent major-generals, but as senior to brigadiers, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that her Majesty's pleasure to the above effect may be made known in the General Orders of the Army.

"By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjt.-Gen."

It is understood that the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Grenadier Guards will have their entertainment, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the formation of that Royal and gallant regiment, at the Crystal Palace.

On Monday morning the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry at Chatham was drawn up on the parade-ground in the barrack-square, under the command of Colonel Moore, for the purpose of witnessing the carrying into effect the sentence of a General Court-martial, which assembled a few days previously, under the presidency of Col. G. K. Hunt, for the trial of Private George Colman, 9th company, on the following charges:—1. For having, on the 11th of June, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, wilfully broken his rifle, and thrown the butt-end through the window of the barrack-room. 2. For having, when in confinement in the guard-room on the first charge, thrown the mess canteens at Sergeant Burton, and broken a water-can. 3. For having, on the 12th June, struck Sergeant Burton, his superior officer, on the back with his boot. 4. For having, at Melville Hospital, refused to undress for medical inspection when twice ordered to do so. 5. For having, at the Commandant's office, Chatham, made use of disrespectful and disgusting language to Colonel Rea, such conduct being outrageous and insubordinate, and to the prejudice of good order and discipline. The court found the prisoner "Guilty" on all the charges, and that he, in consideration of his former bad character, and that he

had been twice before tried by Court-martial, sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for 10 years. Immediately after the sentence had been read, the prisoner was handed over to the charge of a strong escort, and conveyed to Milbank convict prison.

The ceremony of decorating three non-commissioned officers and three privates of the Royal Engineers with good conduct medals, which, with money gratuities, had been awarded them by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for long service and meritorious conduct, took place at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, on Saturday, in the presence of the whole of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers now at head quarters. The companies having been formed into a square, the non-commissioned officers and men selected for the decoration were called to the centre by Colonel H. Sandham, when each was presented with the medal. Colour Sergeant Clarke was awarded a medal and £15 gratuity; Sergeants Dean and Watson, a medal and £10 each; and sappers Avery, Micklewright, and Chesham, a medal and £5 each. Colonel Sandham then addressed the Royal Engineers, and pointed out to them the rewards and advantages which were held out for deserving non-commissioned officers and privates, and exhorted all to follow the example set them by the non-commissioned officers and men then awarded the honour which had been conferred on them.

THE NAVY.

Since our last notice of the condition of the gunboats in Haslar yard, an order has been received at the Master Builders' office in Portsmouth dockyard, from the Lords of the Admiralty, to open up six more of the coppered boats for examination as a means of affording additional evidence for the use of the Admiralty Commission now holding its sittings. These six vessels are now sufficiently exposed to enable us to offer a few remarks on their state, which will be interesting to the public in general, and may possibly be of use to the members of the commission themselves. As has been before stated, the sheds at Haslar, underneath which the boats are stored, consist of a range of zinc-covered roofs, partitioned by brickwork ribs, each partitioned space being arranged to contain 10 boats. The names of the six vessels now under examination are the Skylark and Charger, built by Messrs. Pitcher, of Northfleet; the Fervent, built by Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall; the Wrangler, by Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall; and the Raven and Redoreast, by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. The two latter may be the quickest disposed of, as it will be sufficient to say that they are all that could be expected, and that when built where or by whom they would. They, however, afford a proof, and a most conclusive one, that if a vessel is constructed with proper materials, Haslar sheds will not cause its decay. The remaining four are of about equal value. The Skylark has been found to have had "dumps" or short bolts freely used in her construction, and her butts are also stated to have been fastened, or pretended to be fastened, by the same means, instead of the through bolt. She has scarcely a timber which does not display a gash. The Charger, by the same token, has her timbers in as bad a state from sap as they can well be—they can scarcely be worse. Her fastenings are good. Her planking has been badly worked on to her timbers, so much so th t the fingers may be freely passed between her bilge strcaks and timbers. The Fervent has her timbers showing sap and rot fore and aft, her keelson, stemson, and apron must all be removed and replaced with new. Her planking is badly worked on to her timbers, and she is in as bad a state as she well can be. Her fastenings are stated to have been found good. The Wrangler is sap and rot fore and aft; not a sound timber in her; no complaint, however, as to her fastenings. The watercourses in nearly all the vessels have, as a rule, been found to have been so entirely neglected in their construction as to stop nearly all communication between the pumps and the water in the ships. The caulking, too, was found to have been of the most superficial description. The copper on the vessels' bottoms has considerably preserved the elm planking underneath, but this has tended to no saving to the country, except in similar cases to the Redbreast and Lapwing, as the amount of sappy timber in the vessels has necessitated the removal of any plank that might be sound on its inside as well as on its outside. No better evidence could be offered to the commission than the six boats we have named above."

The Heron, one of the new class screw gun schooners, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, from Messrs. Wigram's building yard at Northam.

The Firebrand, 6, paddle, Commander J. M. Bruce, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from Portland, and sailed in the afternoon to the eastward.

The Victoria, 121, screw, landed her propeller for some slight alterations at Portsmouth yard on Saturday, and reshipped it again on Monday.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich commenced on Monday before Major-Gen. Rumley, Col. Addison, Col. Elwyn, and Canon Moseley, members of the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There were on the occasion above 160 candidates. The proceedings will extend over 12 days.

Her Majesty's ship Griffin, 5, despatch gunvessel, chief engineer Mr. Madge, got up steam yesterday at her moorings at Sheerness, under the superintendence of Mr. Napier, of Glasgow, previous to her trial trip, when her machinery will be given up to the authorities. Her engines were found to work admirably. The Griffin is a very fine vessel, built by Pitcher, of Northfleet, and is said to be one of the finest of the class yet turned out of hand. Mr. W. Anstey, of Sheerness yard, had the inspection of her building. The engines are by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow.

The following Admiralty minute has been published:—"Her Majesty's ship Formidable at Sheerness, and saluted the flag of Admiral Edward Harvey, blue at the main, with 17 guns, which was returned by the Cumberland, 70 guns, Capt. Schomberg, with 18 guns.

The Channel Fleet anchored in the Downs on Monday evening, on its way from Yarmouth Roads to Spithead, to take part in the naval review which is to take place prior to the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Canada.

Captain Charles Wise, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has taken up his appointment as captain of the ordinary (her Majesty's ship Monarch), and superintendent of the dockyard at Sheerness, vice Capt. R. Burgess, Watson, C.B., resigned.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Richard Ratcliffe, assist.-surg. to the Melpomene; J. W. Maddock, paymaster to the Neptune; and N. G. Simmonds, assist. paymaster to the Imaum.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

Irish Times Office,

Four o'clock, a.m

INSURRECTION AT NAPLES.

According to advices from Naples to the 30th ultimo, assemblages of the population commenced on the evening of the 26th June; the populace shouted "Garibaldi for ever," "Annexation for ever," "Death to the police." The following day a panic took place; the police were maltreated, and disappeared as the same shouts were raised by the populace. The King had twice sent Signor Aquila to Baron Brenier, and had promised to make a strict investigation on the 28th ult. All the commissariats were pillaged in the open day. Forty of the agents were surprised, and either killed or wounded. The archives were burnt. The spoils were carried about in triumph by the populace. The King had arrived at Naples, and had ordered the immediate formation of the National Guard. The official journal praised the calm attitude of the populace. The Advocate Romand had been appointed Prefect of Police. A proclamation had been issued interdicting seditious shouts, and recommending the military to disperse assemblages of the population with moderation.

AFFAIRS OF SICILY.

MARSEILLES, JULY 3RD.—Letters from Palermo state that the Council had been convoked; it would prepare electoral lists. The universal suffrage of the people and the army would be taken on the question of the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. The communes were to indemnify the Deputies. Orders had been given for the conversion of the greater part of the bells into cannon.

Advices from Palermo to the 28th ult. state that numerous arrests had taken place. Among the former functionaries, some of whom being noble, the people had demanded that they should be shot. Fresh massacres of the sbirri had taken place. Garibaldi had sent columns to establish order in the interior of the island. The Ministry which he had formed was, however, unpopular. Notwithstanding the dissensions between the towns and the villages, and the resistance offered to the levying of the imposts, the same ardour still prevails, to drive the Neapolitans out of the island.

SANGUINARY STRUGGLE AT MESSINA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on Monday night, says bloody work must be going on within the city and citadel of Messina, as a steamer has just brought into the Bay of Naples 300 wounded soldiers, victims of the people, or of their own comrades in open revolt against King Ferdinand.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE JEROME.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The funeral of Prince Jerome was magnificent. The Ambassadors assembled at the ceremony, and an immense crowd was present.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT AT ROME.

ROME, JUNE 30 *via* MARSEILLES.—The fermentation here has been increasing since the agitation commenced at Naples, and General Lamoricière is hastening to return to Rome.

ROME, JULY 2.—The Pope has visited the fortifications of Civita Vecchia.

APPROACHING CRISIS AT ROME.

MARSEILLES, JULY 3RD.—Letters have arrived from Rome alleging that a crisis was imminent, and that the attitude of both parties was provocative of collision.

THE BEIRAU.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 2.—The apprehensions entertained of disturbances during the Beiran are now dissipated. The procession of the Sultan passed off in perfect tranquility.

The troops has received one month's pay, and appeared favourably disposed.

Count Goltz, the Russian Ambassador, has left Constantinople on leave of absence.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, TUESDAY.—The Montreal Company's steamship North Briton touched at Moville this morning, with dates from Quebec to the 23rd ult. Having transferred all her mails, consisting of 16 sacks, she proceeded onwards to Liverpool.

The steamers United Kingdom and Asia had arrived out at New York.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20.—The transactions of the Senate were not of much importance. A motion to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff Bill to next session was agreed to. A committee of conference was appointed on the Post-office Efficiency Bill.

Great excitement prevails respecting affairs in Baltimore.

It is understood that the Committee on Credentials purposely postponed reporting until after the time appointed for the seceders to assemble in Richmond had elapsed. It is believed the convention will split up tomorrow, and Douglass be nominated. The Republicans are in high glee.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21.—The Japanese Embassy yesterday received a committee from the Chamber of Commerce very cordially, and replied that they hoped for more extended intercourse between Japan and the United States, and invited the committee to repeat their visit, and inform the Embassy more fully of the design of American merchants.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 6 P.M.—Stock market strong on a re-action in the Western Shares, some of which advanced 1 to 2 per cent. New York Central 82 at close. No change in money affairs. Exchange quiet; rates on London, 109¼ to ⅜; and on Paris, 5f. 14¼ to 5f. 13¾. Cotton dull and heavy. Flour and wheat quite active and firm. Cotton doing better. Groceries and provisions moderately inquired for. Naval stores in demand. Oils quiet, as were likewise metals, tallow, hemp, seeds, and tobacco. The movements in other branches of trade were limited. There were 477 vessels of all classes in port.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 20.—Flour and wheat steady. Corn active. Provisions better; prices unchanged. Rio Coffee quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20.—Stocks steady. Exchange on New York at par.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 20.—Flour in good demand. Pork firm. Wheat quiet.

THE BRAZILIAN AND RIVER PLATE MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY.—The royal mail steamship Tyne arrived at 4 p.m. to-day with the above mails. She brings 107 passengers and £26,670 in specie. Her dates are Buenos Ayres 28th; Monte Video, 31st; Rio Janeiro, 8th; Bahia 12th; Pernambuco, 14th; St. Vincent, 28th; Lisbon, 29th. The Milford Haven steamer Rio, 1st June, seven days prior to the Tyne, had not called at Lisbon when the Tyne left. The British barque Princess, from Cardiff, arrived at Bahia, on the 11th inst.

BUENOS AYRES.—General Mitre was elected Governor on the opening of the Chambers de Alsine, and Dr. Riestra had refused to join his Ministry, which did not, therefore, enjoy the confidence of the country. Valuable reforms had been introduced in various branches of the administration. The San Fernando railway is making rapid progress.

COMMERCIAL.

Business has been on a reduced scale, owing to the threatening state of politics; prices rule high; payments are made readily; the demand for freights almost unaltered; produce scarce, and ships are leaving in ballast: Bahia sugar lower. Cotton—no sales; a considerable decline expected by exporters. Exchange 23½; cotton 7¼ per lb. free on board, without freight.

RIO JANEIRO.—Coffee—Sales insignificant, 16,540 bags: prices unaltered. Sugar—Sales have been principally for home consumption. In freights a charter to the Channel, 35s. Discounts unaltered. Exchange on London, 25¼, 90 days.

LAUNCH OF THE ULSTER.

HULL, JULY 3.—The magnificent steampacket the Ulster, belonging to Lever's Galway Line, was safely launched at 6-15 p.m this evening. Weather fine. Very large attendance of spectators.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There has been no list made to-day of the successful shooters for the various prizes offered. The shooting commenced at eight o'clock this morning, and continued until six p.m., the ranges being respectively 300, 500, and 600 yards. There were few visiters.

GAZETTE NEWS.

Major-General Wharton Frith, to the Colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment.

John Archer Crow, Esq., to be Consul-General for Saxony, in place of John Wald, Esq., appointed Consul-General for Hanover, and Charge d'Affaires for Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

George Taylor, Esq., from the Vice-Consulship of Bassora, to be Consul at Diarbekir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH LADIES' SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.—A ladies' association has been formed in London for the relief of sick and wounded, and widows and orphans, of Garibaldi's followers and sufferers at Palermo and other places. The Countess of Shaftesbury and Miss Nightingale are patronesses.

At the inquest on the body of a child belonging to the family of Mr. Kent, of Frome, no new information was elicited respecting the mysterious murder, and an open verdict was returned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to various bills.

The Manchester and Milford Railway Bill, and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Amendments Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

Earl ST. GERMAINS brought up the Royal approval of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Election Commission, and the assurance that the appointment of a Consul at Mozambique should receive consideration.

Lord TEYNHAM moved the re-committal of the Weights and Measures Bill.

Lord CHELMSFORD opposed the motion, moving as an amendment that the bill be re-committed that day three months. This amendment was carried without a division.

MASTERS' AND OPERATIVES' CONCILIATION BILL.

Lord ST. LEONARDS moved the second reading of the Masters' and Operatives' Bill, of which the object was to establish courts of conciliation between masters and workmen. Although they could not hope, by this means, to prevent disputes altogether, they might expect that it would promote better feelings between the two parties.

Lord RAVENSWORTH moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He did not believe that it would have the beneficial effects it professed, and its principle had been condemned by all the witnesses examined on the subject before the House of Commons. He preferred the decision of the magistrates, which had always been found effectual, to the system of courts of conciliation, which would be rendered nugatory by the antagonism of rival interests.

The Earl of DERBY urged the due consideration of a measure so important as the present. No doubt it would require alteration, but it ought to be allowed to go into committee.

Earl GRANVILLE could not approve of the bill in its present form, but did not wish the impression to go abroad that their Lordships were unwilling to deal with the subject; and, therefore, proposed that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that if the bill passed in its present most imperfect form, it would produce serious injury.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY expressed much dissatisfaction with the bill, but consented to the second reading, on the promise that it should be referred to a select committee.

Lord RAVENSWORTH having assented to this arrangement, the bill was read a second time.

NEW ZEALAND BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the New Zealand Bill, which was intended to prevent the recurrence of those disputes respecting the right of native land which had hitherto been productive of so much mischief.

Lord LYTTLETON feared that the effect of the bill would be to establish two separate administrations, which would not fail to come into collision.

The bill was read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Tithes Commutation Bill was read a second time. The Endorsed Charities, the Local Board of Health, the Inland Bonding, and the Criminal Lunatic Bills passed through Committee.

The Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at 8-10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

MINING REGULATION BILL.

The morning sitting of the House was occupied by the consideration in committee of the Mining Regulation and Inspection Bill. Several clauses were agreed to.

The amendment moved by Mr. Freeland, and modified by Sir G. C. Lewis, was likewise adopted, to the effect that justices of the peace interested in mines should not be allowed to adjudicate on questions connected with such mines.

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENT.

In the evening sitting,

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Mr. WICKHAM, agreed to refer the Parochial Assessment Bill to a select committee.

COMMISSIONS IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. CAYLEY inquired if it was competent for officers in the Yeomanry and Militia to accept commissions in the Volunteers?

Mr. S. HERBERT said, as the raising of Volunteer corps was attended with great expense, Militia or Yeomanry officers incurring this expense might receive volunteer commissions; but, if the force was called out, they must choose to which they would belong.

TAX BILLS.

In reply to Mr. DISRAELI,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the tenor of the proposed resolution on Tax Bill, would be in the hands of members that evening.

CLAIMS OF PARTICULAR GENERAL OFFICERS.

Colonel LINDSAY moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the claims of seven major-generals to the pay of general officers, who are now receiving only the half-pay of brevet majors, and who accepted substantive rank upon half-pay upon the terms and engagements contained in the Horse Guards memorandum of the 25th day of March, 1826, and general order of the 25th day of April, 1826.

Colonel NORTH seconded the motion.

Mr. S. HERBERT denied that the officers had any ground for the claims referred to. After some debate the motion was carried by 108 to 94.

NAVAL CHAPLAINS.

Captain ESMOND moved for a select committee to inquire into the present system of cadetships in the Royal Navy.

Lord C. PAGET acknowledged there was much to be said in favour of the application of the system of limited competition to the nomination to naval cadetships; but he had maturely considered the subject, and was convinced that such a system could not safely be adopted. He, therefore, must oppose the committee as unnecessary, especially as the appointments were made with due regard to the claims of the navy.

Mr. LINDSAY, on the contrary, asserted that these appointments were made commonly upon political grounds.

Mr. TAYLOR corroborated the statement by an instance within his own knowledge.

After some remarks from Sir F. BARING against the motion.

The House divided, when the motion was negatived by 81 to 24.

EMBARGO OF GOODS.

The House then resolved itself into a committe, when Mr. Gibson obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the unshipment of goods, and secure the shipowners lieu for freight.

CHARGING ORDERS (IRELAND).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland, obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the provisions of the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, relating to charging orders.

The House went into committee on the Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certified Conveyancers Bill, but was counted out, immediately afterwards, at 8-10 p.m.

CARLISLE RACES—JULY 3.

Volunteer Stakes—Doefoot, 1st.

Grand Stand Handicap—Maggie, 1st; Greta, 2nd.

NEWMARKET RACES—JULY 3.

Sweepstakes—Pomona, 1st; Hatch Plum beat Miss Whip.

Colt Handicap Sweepstakes—Rockley, 1st; Leontes, 2nd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Chesterfield Stakes—5 to 1 agst Jinus (taken); 3 to 1 agst Cynic (offered); 3 to 1 agst Orphantes (offered).

Worcestershire Stakes—5 to 4 agst Crater (taken); 4 to 1 agst Wildman (offered).

Goodwood Cup—4 to 1 agst Butterfly (taken).

Liverpool Cup—5 to 1 agst Vatha (taken); 7 to 1 agst Aston (taken); 16 to 1 agst Gladiolus (taken); 16 to 1 agst Pitman (taken).

Goodwood Stakes—5 to 1 agst Gridiron (taken); 10 to 1 agst Rattlebone (offered); 10 to 1 agst Stapleton (offered); 12 to 1 agst Tocher (taken; 20 to 1 agst Feodosenar (taken); 33 to 1 agst Optimist (taken).

THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the Corporation, relative to the question arrived on the motion of Alderman Reynolds, declaring that any member of the Council who shall be proposed as Lord Mayor must publicly declare that he will not disturb a decision of the present Lord Mayor, relative to the admission of Freemen, you omitted, doubtless from want of space, to give the opinion of Mr. Codd, as cited by me, delivered upon a former occasion, when a similar pledge was tendered to Alderman Kinahan. As the subject is of the gravest importance, may I request you to publish Mr. Codd's opinion, which is in the following terms?—

"That if Alderman Kinahan gave any pledge on the subject he would feel it to be his duty to avoid the support from him, because he believed that he who would make such a pledge as to the course of conduct he would adopt when he had a judicial duty to perform, under the solemn obligation of an oath, would be a person so reckless of character and duty that the Corporation would degrade and debase itself if it were capable of electing such a man to the high office of Lord Mayor."

I take this opportunity of observing that, in any event, the Conservative party in the Council would not be induced to put forward another gentleman after Mr. Bonsall's rejection. I would venture to state that no Protestant gentleman, be his political opinions what they may, will be found base and degraded enough to accept the position of Lord Mayor, taking the pledge sought to be imposed.—Your faithful servant,

JOHN MARTIN.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening, 29th ult., the members of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Centenary Chapel, Stephen's Green, met at tea with a number of their friends, to present to the president of their association, the Rev. Edward Hurte, upon his leaving the South Dublin Circuit, the following works:—Kitto's Daily Readings, in eight volumes; Macaulay's Essays, in two volumes; and Hallam's Historic Works, in ten volumes. The chair was taken by Professor Power, who introduced the business of the evening most suitably, and with good effect. The presentation was made on behalf of the Association by Thomas North, Esq., who, with other members of the Association and some ministers, addressed the meeting on different subjects, yet all expressing there appreciation of the highly valued services rendered by their much esteemed president and pastor; some gratefully instancing their personal and family advantages from the ministerial labours of this gifted and devoted (though youthful) servant of Christ. On Saturday, 23rd ult., the Rev. E. Harte was also presented by the members of his Bible Class, of which he was president, with Barnes' Commentary on the New Testament, elegantly bound in morocco.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the committee was held yesterday evening at the offices, 11, Beresford-place, when several letters were read from noblemen and gentlemen, stating their intention to aid the movement. As will be seen by our advertising columns several important additions to the council and committee were made, after which the meeting adjourned.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COMBE.—Statement for the week ending 2nd of July, 1860:—Number of depositors, 943; amount lodged, £146 7s. 6d.; accounts opened, 35; number of withdrawals, 40; amounts withdrawn, £12 2s. 10d.; total number of depositors to this date, 1,404; total amounts lodged, £379 8s. 11d.

COKE AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 30th day of June 1860:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £237 2s. 5d.; merchandize, cattle, &c., £186 9s. 2d.; total, £423 11s. 7d. Traffic for corresponding week last year—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £231 10s. 0d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £90 18s. 7d.; total, £322 8d. 7d.

STEAM SCREW YACHT.—The steam screw yacht which was built in the yard of Messrs. Harland & Co., for G. O. Wilson, Esq., was tried on Monday night for the first time. The experiment took place at a late hour, and the opinion of the people who had been watching the operations was that the machinery is much too heavy for the vessel, as appeared from her sinking so deeply in the water.—*Bel fast Mercury.*

Mr. Raynor, of the Christy's Minstrels, retires, it is said, having made £20,000, at which figure he resolved, like a wise man, to give up. The fashionable darkies go on as before, on their own account, and under the business management of Mr. Moutagu.

An Inland Revenue return just issued states that the paper duty collected in the year ending the 31st of March, 1860, amounted to £1,451,000.

On the 19th of July the bells in the towers of all the churches in Prussia will be tolled from eight till nine in the morning, as a tribute to the memory of Queen Louisa of Prussia—the mother of the Prince Regent—who died in 1810.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Thomas Boutchier Irwin, gent., to be Lieut.; Robert Jones, gent., to be Ensign: Arthur Blennerhasset Leech, gent., to be ensign.

The Emperor intends to place 150,000,000f. at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, to be expended in the completion of telegraphic lines, the restoration of churches and historical monuments, the rebuilding presbyteries and school-houses, the encouragement of sciences, letters, and the arts, the improvement of public roads, rivers, canals, seaports, and lighthouses, and agricultural operations.

"The laurels of the King of Naples," says the *Siecle*, "prevent the Italians from sleeping. The latter is about to promulgate a constitution, and create Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Marine."

The *Gazette d'Augsburg* says:—"We are able to announce, upon good authority, that the Prince Regent intends to return the Emperor Napoleon's visit at the Camp of Chalons immediately after his Imperial Majesty has taken up his residence there."

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

Yesterday the distribution of rewards and prizes to the pupils of the institute took place. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present accompanied by General Sir George Browne, G. C. B.; Col. Wetherall, Col. Mylius, Major Speedy. Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary, and Major Forster. Among those present we observed Dr. Templeton, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Hill, who presided at the organ; Sir Edward Merdith, Bart.; George Place, Esq., J.P.; Col. Wyndyard, Captain Lindsay, the Misses Lindsay, &c.

Shortly before three o'clock the boys were marshalled on the lawn fronting the building, where they were put through several evolutions, and at half-past three they entered the building. About four o'clock his Excellency arrived, when the boys were ranged, six rows deep, in the dining-hall to receive him. The National Anthem having been sung by the boys, accompanied by the organ, Col. Mylius read the following report:—

"On my own part, and that of the officers of this institution, I beg to state that we feel deeply sensible, obliged, and grateful to your Excellency for so kindly favouring us with your presence on this occasion, and the presentation by your Excellency, the president of this institution, of rewards for good conduct and premiums for progress and general acquirements to the boys of this school. There are 88 boys entitled to these honours, and they stand before your Excellency eager to receive them from your hands. I would briefly bring to your Excellency's notice, that the health and condition of the boys are most satisfactory, and much is due on these points to the care, attention, and ability of Dr. M'Guire, our excellent assistant-surgeon. An able report has been drawn up on the sanitary state of the school, by Dr. Templeton, an able officer of great practical knowledge, and lately appointed surgeon, by our experienced and gallant General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, the vice-president of this institution, and I am satisfied that the selection of this medical officer will be found a most judicious one. There has been only one casualty amongst the boys since your Excellency's last official visit here, in December last. There are to-day twelve boys in the sick report, all doing well, only three of whom are confined to bed. I am happy to report that the conduct and behaviour of the boys are, also, most satisfactory. Major Speedy, the adjutant from whom I receive every support, whose services are invaluable, has been here to-day to acknowledge, and to whose hands I trust much of the discipline of the boys tells me, that he observes a decided improvement in these all-important points; and this opinion is supported by the chaplain and most reverend the chaplain, the steady, and impartial non-commissioned officer. Their lordships, the head master of the school, who stands very high in your Excellency's estimation, and in my humble opinion, most justly so, reports that the conduct of the boys and their general progress in their studies are satisfactory and improving, and that there is much to be thankful for on these important heads, health, conduct, and education. I would beg to state, since your Excellency's last visit in December, 36 boys have left the school, and entered the army, and 11 have been withdrawn by their parents; and those vacancies have all been filled up, selected out of 130 candidates urgently seeking admission. A reply has been lately received from the Secretary of State for War, on the subject urged by your Excellency and the committee of governors for this institution, for an increase to the establishment of boys to Chelsea, placing it on the same footing in respect as the sister establishment at Chelsea, but the want of means compelled this very desirable measure to be deferred for reconsideration till next year. I sincerely trust that Mr. Sidney Herbert, who, I have every reason to believe, is much interested in this national institution, will be able to carry intooffect this much required desideratum. I should inform your Excellency that the Board of Works report that the addition to our church, our dormitory, and the construction of a new laundry, will be commenced immediately. I beg to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to express to your Excellency my sentiments of gratitude for the giving up so much of your valuable time to this school, and to assure your Excellency that your visits on these occasions are most beneficial to every individual connected with this noble institution. Heartily thanking every one belonging to this institution Rev. W. Neville, and the Rev. John Leonard the officiating Roman Catholic Chaplain; and also by Sergeant-Major Irving, our excellent friend will conclude with that excellent prayer for this institution, that those reared in it, when they come to years, may prove good soldiers, loyal subjects, and sincere Christians, having early trained up in the way they should go, they may never depart from it; living in the fear of God, they may, in that which is to come, enjoy everlasting felicity in the light of His countenance."

At the conclusion of the report, Colonel Mylius named the several boys who had obtained prizes, some 80 in number, when books were handed to them by his Excellency, accompanied with some complimentary remarks.

His Excellency then rose, and said he was happy to be able to distribute the prizes to the successful candidates, and he hoped that all who had obtained the distinction of wearing the rose would only regard this occasion as a motive and spur to future exertions. He trusted, at the same time, that those who had not the good fortune to obtain prizes would set out in good earnest, and be determined to obtain them another time. And that they would all prove, like John Gilmore, the most successful candidate; and also that they would prove themselves duly sensible of the advantages which they received in the institution, where they not only received an excellent education, but all the care and shelter of a home. He did not wish to single out any names where all seemed deserving of commendation, but he would take the liberty of alluding to the fatherly interest which Colonel Mylius took in the establishment; also to the admirable teaching of Mr. Gibbings, and the other gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in the report. He trusted that he would be able to witness the sports of his young friends to-morrow, and he cordially wished them success in whatever pursuit they might be engaged, and he hoped, also, that while in the institute they would observe a diligent attention to the objects set before them, and that their conduct would be good, which, after all, was of more importance than any acquirements in the way of learning. He also trusted that the spirit of good fellowship and brotherly union would exist among them. In that case their country would have no reason to regret the means taken to make them creditable members of their future professions, and good and true men. (Applause.)

The National song "Rule Britannia," with musical accompaniment, after which the proceedings closed. His Excellency and the most distinguished individuals present then retired to another apartment, where refreshments were served.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

OXFORD, JULY 2.—The various section rooms were opened this morning at eleven o'clock, and were well attended. The following gentlemen read papers, which were highly interesting, most of them causing a useful discussion:—

"Mathematical and Physical Science."—Professor Walker, Dr Booth, Sir D Brewster, Dr. Lee, Dr Hincks, Professor Hennessy, Professor Pierce, Professor Sylvester, M Robert de Schlagintweit, M Verdet, Professor Jellett, J Park Harrison, B Stewart, W Ladd, and Mungo Ponton.

"Chemical Science."—Mr Buckton, Dr Von Bose, Dr Andrews, Professor Brodie, A Vernon Harcourt, and J J Coleman.

"Geology."—Professor Jukes, Rev P B Brodie, Rev W Lister, Rev Professor Sedgwick, Rev W V Harcourt, Professor Rogers, Professor Ferdinand Von Hochstetter, Rev J C Clutterbuck, and Alphonse Gages.

"Zoology and Botany."—Dr Ogilvie, J Price, Dr Dunbar, Frank C Buckland, Dr Verloren, H T Stainton, Lovell Reeve, and Dr C Dresser.

"Physiology."—Professor Corbett, M D; Arthur E Durham, Esq; Professor Vander Hoeven, Dr R W Richardson, Professor J R Greene, Professor Carus, Dr C B Ratcliffe, Dr Rae, F R S, Dr R M'Donnell.

"Geography and Ethnology."—Colonel Crawford, Pres Eth Soc; Colonel Shaffner, N S; Rev Dr Booth, Captain M H Synge, Professor Ferdinand Von Hochstetter (Vienna), Geologist of the Austrian Novara Expedition; Rev Dr Hincks, Mr R Cull.

"Economic Science and Statistics."—J J Fox, Richard Dowden, Miss Carpenter, John Hitchman, J M Mitchell, Ker Porter, E Jarvis (Boston, U S).

"Mechanical Science."—Captain Blakeley, William Fairbairn, David Chadwick, John Fisher, B W Richardson, M A, M D, Admiral Taylor.

In a convocation holden this afternoon the honorary degree of D C L was conferred on his Excellency M Auguste de la Rive, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Helvetic Confederation; the Lord Wrottesley, K P, M A, F R S, F R A S, Rev A Sedwick, of Cambridge. The Franklin Poem was also recited by the author, O A Vidal, of Trinity College.

BARBAROUS MURDER NEAR FROME.

A shocking tragedy was perpetrated on Saturday morning, at a village called Road, four miles from Frome. Mr. S. S. Kent, a gentleman holding a lucrative appointment as inspector of factories for the district, lives in a retired house standing in its own grounds at Road. This morning, about seven o'clock, it was found that one of his sons, a fine lad just four years of age, was missing from his cot in the nursery, in which he usually slept, and, after an hour's search, his body was found stuffed down the seat of a privy on the premises, the throat being cut from ear to ear, and a large stab being apparent in the region of the heart, evidently inflicted after death. It was wrapped in a blanket belonging to its bed, and appeared to have been killed while still asleep. The perpetrator is as yet undiscovered, but, of course, the most rigorous inquiries are being made. It is evident that the guilty person or persons—for it seems impossible almost that it could have been done by one person alone—must have been in the house over-night, for all the fastenings were untouched, as they had been left the previous night, when examined by Mr. Kent, with the exception of the drawing-room window, opening on to the lawn; this was found partially open, and the shutters unfastened, but no violence had been used either there or at the drawingroom door, which was locked at night on the outside. The wounds were apparently inflicted by a large table knife, but no such weapon or any clothes stained with blood have been found. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Kent and seven children, three girls and one boy being children by the first wife, and two girls and the deceased by the present Mrs. Kent. It is a singular fact that nearly three years ago the two youngest children by the first wife—Constance and William—conceiving themselves to be ill treated, started off, both dressed in boys' clothes, and were not found for two days; they have not just returned from school. It seems almost incredible that the child could have been abstracted from the nursemaid's room without her knowledge, but not the slightest suspicion attaches to her. The affair has occasioned great consternation in the neighbourhood.

DUBLIN AND MEATH RAILWAY—DIRECT LINE FROM DUBLIN—SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Monday Evening.

The select committee to which the Bill of the Dublin and Meath Company promoted to secure an extension direct to Dublin, in lieu of the present junction with the Midland Great Western Company, was referred, sat this day at 12 o'clock.

Present of the committee—Mr. Adair (Chairman), Mr. Bristow, Lord Pevensey, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Glynn.

The Dublin and Meath Company was represented by Mr. St. George Burke, Mr. Cole, and Hon. Robert Bourke. Solicitors—Messrs. Smith and Shepherd.

The Midland Great Western Company, who opposed the bill, was represented by Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C.; Mr. P. O'Malley, Q.C.; and Mr. J. J. Johnson. Parliamentary agents—Messrs. Muggeridge & Co. Solicitor—Mr. Kirwan, Dublin.

Mr. St. George Burke, Q.C., in opening the case of the Meath Company, stated the object of the bill to be the abandonment of the junction of the main line of the Meath Company with the Midland Great Western Company, as promoted by the bill of 1858, and to substitute therefor an extension direct from Dublin to Blackbull, in the county of Meath. The line now promoted was the old direct coach road from Dublin to the North, and was recommended by the Railway Commissioners as the main trunk line to the North of Ireland. A coast line was early projected from Dublin to Drogheda, and the projectors of it applied in 1847 for a line from Drogheda to Navan. Up to the present this coast line has contrived to monopolise the entire Northern traffic. Parliament, in granting the Drogheda Company the branch to Navan, felt the necessity of encouraging other Northern lines, and introduced for the purpose clauses giving running powers over the line from Navan to Kells to any company which ran into Navan. The Dublin and Drogheda Company had, this session, sought to extend their line from Kells to Oldcastle, but to exclude any other company from obtaining the running powers which had been conceded in 1847. The Committee of the House of Lords, to whom the extension bill of the Drogheda Company was referred, whilst they did not insert the running clauses, reported to the House that it was not their intention to prejudice the matter in any future session. The original bill of the Meath Company proposed to make use of the Midland line as far as Clonsilla, a distance of 7 miles. It is hardly necessary to point out the advantage in distance from Dublin to Navan by this, in preference to the route by the Drogheda line; it would, in fact, save at least 20 miles. He would here be obliged to draw the attention of the committee to the operations of the Midland Company, originally projected as the Eastern and Western Trunk line. It had contrived to secure a branch from Mullingar to Cavan, and was empowered, under certain conditions, to continue this to Cavan; thereby the Midland Company had made it their direct interest to engross the Northern traffic. In consequence the Midland Company sought to control the operations of the Meath Company, and although the latter had withdrawn their petition praying running powers over the line of the former, on condition that the latter should facilitate working arrangements, the Midland Company had not met them in a proper spirit. The Midland Company had held their Wharncliffe meeting without purging the bill of the Meath Company before their shareholders. After a number of negociations the best offer made to induce the Meath Company to withdraw their new line now sought from Dublin direct was, that the Midland Company would take this line off the hands of the Meath Company, and guarantee them 5 per cent on the amount of their already raised capital. But the risk of making the new line still remained with the Meath Company, and any additional money which must be raised to carry on the undertaking would be at the expense of the Meath Company. However, the principal objectionable feature was that the Midland Company sought a pledge that the Meath Company should never prosecute the extension of their line from Kells northward. This the Meath Company could not consent to, and they fel

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Sunday Evening.

As you may wish to know who those men are whom the Naples King, in his desperate predicament, calls to his assistance as props of a tottering throne, the theatrical director Spinelli was the framer of that famous constitution of 1848 which was sworn to and foresworn within a twelvemonth. Manna, the new Finance Minister, held the Exchequer in 1848. Prince Torella, who is now entrusted with Public Worship and Education, was in prison three months ago as a suspected rebel, and had been Minister in 1848. Ritucci (not Lestucci) is a very brave man, who, in 1848, at the head of his regiment, crossed the Po with General Pepe, as well as Generals Ulloa and Cossentz (both now in Sicily), scorning the order of Bomba to refrain from attacking the Austrians. Ritucci was one of the defenders of Venice, and a friend of Manin, and now commands at the Horse Guards instead of Von Winspear. The last accounts from Naples talk of a sullen calmness in the population.

The utmost efforts of the Court party had been put forth to precipitate an outbreak, which it has been the supreme labour of the Patriot Committee to restrain, until Garibaldi lands on terra firma. The simultaneous explosion at all the twelve police offices show plainly who were the rioters just now; but the bulk of the community is not to be entrapped by a stale trick, which enabled the elder Bomba to crush, on May 15, 1849, the Parliament he had sworn a few months previous to abide by. It is fresh in the memory of the present generation that Bomba, senior, preceded even Pio Nono in the grant of a constitution, and that Turin itself, now the brain and heart of the Peninsula, then received the impulse from the lower extremity, or, in the words of a couplet current at the time, the Italian of which has escaped me, but not the tenour—

Mad with joy, lo! our Italy feels
That her head is just now at her heels!

The malignant treachery at the bottom of that grant was worthy of a still lower origin.

It appears, by Article 3 of the new Decree from Portici, that "an understanding will be come to with his Majesty the King of Sardinia for the common interests of the two royal crowns in Italy." How we apples swim! There is no King of Sardinia now, but an Italic kingdom; there is no Crown of the Two Sicilies. but there is a new landing at Torbay of a deliverer, and a new Stewart, who has lost one island, and is about to lose the remainder of his realm.

Two years before his death the late Bomba set up at Messina, on a huge pedestal, a colossal bronze statue of himself, with a mendacious inscription, purporting to record the gratitude and loyalty of the citizens. As it stands on the quay (not inside the citadel) the metal will be serviceable.

News from Marseilles states the sudden effect in Rome of the tricolour flag flying at Naples. Out of 212 political prisoners, the list of which was laid before the Pope, he has graciously let loose 70. This vulgate version of the Septuagint is accompanied by a promised new edition of "Chambres;" but the publishing season is over. Friendly remonstrances, exhortations, and the loan of a body guard, have been wasted for the last ten years in the effort to produce a result which Garibaldi elicits at a touch. This is humiliating for France; *non anni domuere decem*, &c., &c.

The ruffians who assaulted the French Ambassador have not yet been seized. Admiral Romain Desfosses, who holds the bay of Naples with six line-of-battle ships, was about to land and seize some of the forts as a pledge of satisfaction. His unlimited powers of action allowed him to take a material guarantee if he thought proper. Meantime we have news of the arrival before Trieste of the Alacrity steam corvette, sent from Malta to ascertain what amount of Austrian troops under disguise of volunteers were shipped for various Neapolitan points of disembarkation.

A letter from Pesth (27th June) recounts the progress of Benedeck, who seeks to subdue his compatriot Hungarians with a flying *batterie de cuisine*. He gives dinners, which uniformly end in patriotic toasts. At Buda he had to encounter speeches; at Nagykaero national songs, got up in formidable chorus. There is now a Magyar Marseillaise, called "szozat." At the close of a banquet a substantial burgess rose to present him with a *fokosch* (war hatchet). "Feldzeugmestre, I present you with one of our ancient weapons, armed with which the legions of our King Mattheus Corvinus took Vienna, and drove out Frederick III. of Hapsburg." Benedeck actually took the gift without a word.

An artillery officer of Messina, Captain De Benedictis, whose father is in command of the division in the Abruzzi, having gone over to the Sicilians, publishes in the official journal of Palermo—"I am no deserter; an Italian soldier, I quit a camp of foreigners, to rally round the supreme head of the great Italian family, King Victor Emmanuel."

To estimate the feeling in Paris, a working cabinet-maker, of Faubourg St. Antoine, was last week robbed of 300 francs (half his savings) by a young comrade, who left a note to say he was off to fight in Sicily. The defrauded workman went at once to the Lyons railway station and seized the robber, but to fold him in his arms and regret that a large family dependent on his own exertions kept him at home. Numbers witnessed this scene, which excites no astonishment here.

Yesterday, the first regular steam-packet, organised by Freyssinet & Co. for direct intercourse twice a month between Marseilles and Palermo, started with full cargo of goods and "passengers."

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

The weather was cloudy and uncertain during the greater part of last week. Rain fell generally in the morning, but the afternoon was fine. The accounts received from the country announce that vegetation has made considerable progress, and that the wheat is shooting forth its ear in good condition. The farmers are more satisfied with the appearance of the wheat than they were a week ago. They are, moreover, unanimous in believing that the harvest will be a late one, which, under existing circumstances, is an advantage, as otherwise the corn would be ripened by a too hot sun, which would prevent the grain from filling properly. These accounts have produced a fall in the Paris market of 2f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes on bakers' flour, and of 4f. the sack on flour of the four marks. Wheat has likewise fallen in Paris from 1f. to 1f. 50c. the sack of 120 kilogrammes. The wheat harvest has commenced in Provence, and the farmers are satisfied with the result. The landowners in Lower Languedoc complain of fogs. The harvest is made up in Algeria. The crop is considered as passable, allowance being made for the intense heat, which burnt the wheat a few days before it was cut in the province of Oran the West and that of Algiers. The Italian farmers are beginning to cut their wheat in the neighbourhood of Genoa and of Leghorn. It is expected that the crop will be good both in quantity and quality. The working of the obsolete sliding-scale is now becoming so unfavourable both to farmers and speculators that it is expected the Emperor will shortly publish a decree proclaiming free trade in corn. According to the present scale wheat may be exported from France by any port between Marseilles and Bordeaux on the payment of a duty of 25c. the hectolitre, but in every other part of France the prohibitive duty amounts to from 2f. to 8f. the hectolitre; so that according to the existing system a French farmer could not export his wheat either to England or Belgium in case his produce was required in these countries. The factors attached to the Paris flour market declared on Saturday 2,861 sacks of flour, of which 132 sacks of first quality sold for delivery within thirty days at prices varying from 67f. to 70f. The telegraph has supplied us with the prices of the provincial markets held on Saturday. "Arras—Wheat rose 1f. the hectolitre to-day compared with last Saturday. There is a brisk demand for the country. Prices, 20f. to 27f. 80c. the hectolitre. Chartres—A small market; sales difficult; a fall on wheat of 50c. the hectolitre; oats without variation. Dijon—Farmers and merchants offered large quantities of wheat for sale to-day, but there were but few buyers. Wheat fell 1f. the 100 kilogrammes; flour is totally unsaleable. Fine weather and the accounts of the growing crops are more favourable. Marseilles—Our corn market was more firm to-day. African was sold, for delivery in September, at 35f. 50c.; Galatz, 34f.; Danube, in bond, 31f. the measure of 160 litres. Metz—There were 403 hectolitres of wheat sold to-day at an average of 31f. 26c. the 100 kilos., being a rise of 62 centimes the quintal, as compared with the previous market. Montereau—Sales very slow; a fall of 1f. the hectolitre on wheat. It rains. Orleans—A very feeble market. No buyers. A fall on wheat of 75 centimes the hectolitre." The Poissy cattle market was well attended on Thursday. There were numerous buyers for beef and veal; mutton was not so much sought for. There were 1,806 oxen offered for sale, of which 1,686 were sold at prices varying from 1f. 24c. to 1f. 54c. the kilogramme; 159 cows, of which 149 sold from 98c. to 1f. 36c.; 11,563 sheep, of which 10,878 sold from 1f. 34c. to 1f. 66c.; 648 veal calves, of which 582 sold at from 1f. 53c. to 1f. 57c. the kilogramme. The quality of the oxen was good, and they were sold rapidly at a slight rise on the previous market. The cows were ordinary. The veal calves were very good, and sold high. The sheep were not so easily disposed of.

SPAIN.

The "Madrid Gazette" of the 26th contains a Royal decree, making changes in the uniforms of captains general and other high officers of the army. The "Gazette" also publishes a circular from the Minister of Justice to the law authorities, directing them to see to the execution of the convention between Spain and Prussia for the extradition of criminals. The proceedings in the Senate and the Congress were only of local interest. The official record of the birth of the daughter of the Duchess de Montpensier occupies (including the lists of the names of the official dignitaries required to be in attendance on the occasion) not less than 4 columns of small type in the journals. The commanders of the five great military districts into which Spain is divided (Generals Dulce, the Marquis del Duero, Pavia, Marchessi, and Aleson) had arrived in Madrid, in obedience to orders from the Government, but it is not known for what purpose; the Ministerial journals, however, assert that the Government entertained no fears as to the maintenance of public order. Some of the journals state that the Queen may possibly visit Barcelona before long, and one of them announces that the Ministry is likely to present to the Cortes a bill on Parliamentary reform. At Malaga the cholera had ceased.

ATTEMPTED REVIVAL OF THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.

The "Gibraltar Chronicle" of the 22nd says:—

"We are informed that Mr. Martin Escalante, a British subject, and a native of Gibraltar, has returned to this city after an imprisonment of upwards of 13 months in Cadiz.

"Mr. Escalante was arrested in Vejer, in May, 1859, for having given to various persons copies of the New Testament in the Spanish language, and was brought to trial on the charge of attempting to change the religion of Spain. The district judge decided that the charge was proved, and sentenced him to nine years' penal servitude. The severity of the sentence, compared with the particular acts charged against Mr. Escalante, excited much astonishment in England. The subject was brought to the notice of the House of Commons, and many persons doubted whether, since the Inquisition had been abolished in Spain, and that country is now said to enjoy the benefits of constitutional government, such a sentence could be in accordance with her laws.

"The friends of religious toleration and liberty of conscience will be glad to learn that Escalante's imprisonment is not sanctioned by the Spanish laws, but must be attributed to the ignorance of them on the part of a local judge. On an appeal being made to a superior Court, the Audiencia of Seville, that tribunal has annulled the sentence pronounced by the district judge, and declared Mr. Escalante innocent of the offence with which he was charged, and ordered the costs of the procedure to be defrayed by the Crown."

SARDINIA.

A correspondent writing from Turin, June 29th, says:—

Three hundred volunteers left for Sicily yesterday, and on Monday nine hundred more will leave under the command of Colonel Cosenz, a short sketch of whose life I sent you a few days ago.

The recent events at Naples are engaging the anxious attention of our Government and the public, and they deserve serious consideration in England also. The English public has manifested great sympathy for Sicily, and many persons have gone a step farther, and sent handsome contributions to enable her to work out her freedom. Now, it is only right that you should know, and should let your readers know, that the present concessions of the King of Naples are designed for the reconquest, by one means or another, of Sicily. If he is permitted to accomplish that design, the King of Naples will become once more what he has been for a whole year, what his father was for thirty years before him, what his grandfather and his great-grandfather were. It is said that the English Cabinet has already advised ours to lend a hand to the King of Naples, and to help him on the new road on which he has at last entered. I should be sorry if such advice has been really given. Piedmont cannot do this; it is not ambition, but prudence and self-preservation, that forbid her to do it. To show you that ambition has no part in the matter, I will mention a circumstance that is not generally known, and which proves the loyalty and goodness of our King. On the death of Ferdinand II. Victor Emmanuel wrote a letter to the young King, reminding him that he was the son of a most excellent princess of the House of Savoy. He described to him the new condition of Italy, and the honourable career that was open before him, and offered him, pure as he then was from civil bloodshed, and uncompromised by a reactionary and Austrian policy, that very alliance which he is now for his own ends seeking. That letter, which was the subject of much ridicule and sarcasm in the Bourbon palace, was not answered. From this it may be judged whether the Sardinian Government can be reasonably required to endanger itself in order to save one who refused its alliance when he might, without loss of dignity, have profited by good advice, and made sincere concessions to his people. Victor Emmanuel's conduct was more than loyal, it was generous, and it is not right to require anything more from him. He did not wait for any one's advice to offer his hand to the new King of Naples, which if he had listened to ambition, and, I may say, the sentiments of most of his subjects, he would not have done. Now it is too late. In this morning's sitting of Parliament two speakers reminded the Government that the Burbons of Naples have never scrupled to perjure themselves—that the King of Naples would make use of the Sardinian alliance to lull to sleep his justly excited subjects and then betray them, and that our Government would, if it should consent to the alliance, be made an accomplice in this treachery.

CHUSAN.

Some time back we announced the departure of a number of men of war and transport vessels for the occupancy of Chusan. That important and praiseworthy event has taken place. The largest of the group in the Chusan archipelago was the one selected by the allied forces, from its having been previously occupied by the British, and its well-known properties respecting health and position. The occupancy of the most important one of the Chusan group would ensure a direct influence over the destinies of China. On the 21st ultimo the allied commanders went on shore in the city of Ting-hae and informed the authorities it was their intention to again take possession of this island, as also one or two others contiguous. The mandarins made no objection whatever, and the transports were towed into the bay off the city of Tinghae. Thus the first step in the right direction has been taken. The inhabitants of the Chusan group, but those more especially peopling Ting-hae, doubtless welcomed with joyous faces the appearance of their "white friends," although many would have good cause to regret the *entree* of our forces a third time. But these alone would be the persons more immediately connected with the Government. The only drawback to its unfavourableness as a station for those connected with the war—in healthiness—is the encampment of the soldiers among rice fields, as was the case for some time on its first occupancy. At the present day there are fine—nay, magnificent buildings, commodious and well ventilated. It should be the second step in appropriating these as barracks. It would not do to seize upon the buildings and take them out of the hands of the people, although we have obtained undisputed possession of these islands, but to rent them at a fair figure until the termination of the present war. By so doing we would secure the love and confidence of those people, which it ought to be our desire, by conciliatory measures, to enlist in our cause. When the war is over, should it be deemed necessary to retain this island, or obtain it by cession as with Hongkong, then the erection of permanent buildings would become a matter of necessity, whereas now it would be only a useless expenditure, as hereafter the benefit of such might possibly be enjoyed by our allies, inasmuch as we are aware of a longing eye for some time having been cast on this group. The French line of steamers will commence running on the first of next month. After abandoning the idea of running between Suez and Hongkong, the French fixed upon Chusan as the terminus. Saigon, it is indirectly mentioned, will become an intermediate port. The city of Saigon is not well adapted for this route, as the passage up the river is one of both hazard and loss. A station at its mouth will therefore be settled—probably on Cape St. James—with communication to the capital by means of river steamers.

The absence of barracks in Chusan was the only hindrance to that island being made the most healthy station in China. The want, we hope, is by this time remedied. We before made an extract from the report of Sir J. F. Davis (Ex-Governor of Hongkong and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary) on the island of Chusan. His remarks on the island of Pooto, the other one of the group it was the intention of the allied commanders to occupy, will prove interesting:—"Only eighteen miles from Tinghae, and on the east of Chusan, is the small island of Pooto, one of the head-quarters of Buddhism in this part of the world, abounding still with priests and covered with innumerable temples and idols, but bearing witness to the rapid decay of this superstition in the general aspect of ruin and desolation that pervades the place. The solid granite pavements, however, are calculated to endure for ages. A good road of this kind extends nearly the whole length of the island, nearly three miles. The most extensive establishment we found towards the eastern side, covering a vast space of ground, and remarkable for acres of costly granite terracing of the handsomest description, as well as gateways, palaces, and temples spreading on all sides. It is said that no female whatever is permitted on the island, and we certainly saw none during our stay. The plantations of oak and ash, and the heaps of autumnal leaves on the ground, gave an European look to the scene. The camphor tree grows very large, and is cut for timber. An enormous boulder of granite, resting apparently on a point, had been deeply engraved with gigantic characters. This place, among others of the kind, is a standing proof of the complete manner in which the Chinese have disembarrassed themselves of the ancient religion of Buddha. Our missionaries do not complain of their bigoted adherence to either that or any other persuasion of their own, but rather of such a total want of inclination for religious instruction of any kind as makes it extremely difficult to engage their attention or to produce the slightest impression on them."

We have suppressed nothing in Sir John's description of the island of Pooto. Nothing is further mentioned as to healthiness. But we may apply the first remarks given, of the one in particular, to the whole group.

It would be exceedingly injudicious to commence operations on active service just at the present time until all the forces are assembled at and around Chusan or the place of rendezvous. But, in waiting for an answer to the second ultimatum, we presume the allied commanders know what they are about.—*Chinese paper.*

GAMBLING AMONG THE CHINESE.

(FROM THE OVERLAND CHINA CHRONICLE.)

Gambling is one of the most pernicious and dangerous practices by law allowed in the colony of Hongkong. This habit, above all others among the Chinese, requires immediate remedy. It may be considered a harmless amusement, and no notice be taken of it, because "commonalty breeds indifference." But we can assure all who think so that it is far otherwise. In any other British colony it is strongly prohibited; and the authorities in many of the British settlements use their utmost endeavours to suppress it entirely. By a glance at the Singapore police charge sheet, as published daily in the journals, it will be seen that at every magisterial sitting there are one, two, and up to as many as six cases in which the parties—Chinese—were discovered gambling in a verandah, or some out of the way place. It may be said that among the Chinese crime is not so great in Hongkong as at the sister settlement, or that it does not appear so from the number of cases brought before the magistrate at Singapore. But although there is, on an average, from forty to fifty cases summarily dealt with daily, it must be considered that the greater portion of these cases are against delinquents who were arrested for gambling, breaches of municipal regulations, common nuisances, &c., a thing never dreamt of here.

The gambling propensities of the Chinese are allowed full scope in Hongkong. At Singapore it is carried on in secret. There is not a street or lane here that one would pass through in an hour's walk, but which has a number of gamblers, squatted at the sides, throwing dice or playing cards. There is not a gentleman's private residence here, where there are two domestics, in which gambling and opium smoking is not allowed. There is not a Chinese shanty where it does not constantly prevail. By these channels all the earnings of the servants pass away from their hands; and to support their loved recreations they fall upon the master's property. There are no restrictions placed on these infamous infatuations, consequently the Chinese consider them just and innocent in the eyes of the law. There are public gambling-houses, where a domestic or any Chinese may go into and there squander away as much as he pleases, and enjoy the exhalations of their favourite drug, until they become weak enough to stake more than belongs to themselves; and their employers become the sufferers. This state of affairs ought not to be allowed. Were it even to be given out that these practices are illegal, and that as such all cases will be heavily fined, the revenue for the payment of the police rates would be taken off the rents of houses. Rents here are enormous, and the high rate of taxation adds to the enormity of the monthly outlay, and palpably decrease the small salaries paid to all employed in any other than a mercantile firm. Many of these latter, too, cannot be said to pay over what is barely sufficient to support the employee and his family.

Gambling is indulged in by the Chinese, it may be said, from childhood. Nay, it may be considered innate. Certainly, from the hour the child is able to count the number of spots on a set of dice or dominoes, he commences the practice which instinct alone could direct him to indulge in. It then becomes a rooted habit, and part and parcel of his system. An European child, no matter how poor the parents may be, is brought up to look upon gambling as the first step to the gallows. With the Chinese, the more expert a man becomes in gambling and thieving, it is apparent, he is the more thought of as a clever fellow. The Chinese view opium smoking as a luxury. But, like all other luxuries, a man should well study his position before they are indulged in. This also becomes a habit, uncontrollable and destructive. A confirmed opium smoker will forego even the necessaries of life to indulge in his love for the drug. A Chinese in medium circumstances cannot support this indulgence for any period when thrown out of employment, unless he has recourse to thieving, which he does not hesitate to do sooner than feel the want of a pipe of opium.

It is useless to imagine the authorities can or will suppress the universal use of opium. By its sale many of our richest men have become as they are. Neither can the employers well put a stop to its use among their servants. But as regards gambling, the police could easily swell the number of arrests and the amount of fines and forfeitures; the community would suffer less by its being declared illegal; an entire stop could be put to the visits of *followers*, the servant be made less liable to corruption, and the master more secure from the inroads made upon his private purse and articles, by the *peccadilloes* of a professed gambler.

Prince Jerome.—The Emperor has made himself very unpopular among the lower orders, and among a considerable number of his own followers, by proclaiming his intention not to attend the funeral of his uncle. There being no precedent to go by, this being the first instance of a member of the dynasty dying a prince, his Majesty, who is great on etiquette, thought it right to mark the distinction between himself and the other members of the family, and therefore he has resolved not to attend. The indignation this resolve has excited is a curious illustration of French character, which considers the *inani funere neniæ* as an important part of the business of life. Prince Jerome was certainly not the worst of his family; he was never mixed up in conspiracies; he never made ridiculous attempts at civil war; though a soldier he was averse to bloodshed, and decidedly opposed to a system the vices of which, when worked by the hand of a giant, he in his youth had ample opportunity of observing. In fact, the cause of his unpopularity with his Imperial nephew is said to have been that the prince had a good memory, and could not always avoid making comparisons between the first and second empire which were not calculated to make him a favourite. But if his demise has not been a source of much affliction at Fontainebleau, it must be gratifying to the deceased's children to find that M. Troplong, the President of the Senate, has been deeply affected by it; also M. Granier de Cassagnac, of the *Pays*; M. Lymayrac, of the *Patrie*, &c., &c., &c.

MASONIC NEWS.

The Neptune Lodge, No. 190, Queenstown, elected officers on the 25th ult., as under:—H. H. O'Bryen, W.M.; Horace T. N. Meade, S.W.; G. N. Harvey, jun., J.W.; D. Patterson, S.D.; G. P. Gummins, J.D.; A. H. Allen, Sec.; Geo. Bluett, Treasurer; Rev. James Gwynn, Chaplain. At 6 p.m. the brethren assembled for banquet at the Queen's Hotel, the arrangements for which were in first-rate style, and highly to the credit of Mr. Elliott, proprietor. The presence of M. Frederico Chessi de Urlarte, professor of music, who performed several beautiful pieces on his piano, contributed to the pleasure of a truly fraternal meeting, which was further enhanced by the visit during the evening of Brothers Penrose, of Nos. 1 and 190, Provincial Grand Secretary; Morrison and Townsend, of No. 1, on their way home from Glenbrook Hotel, where they had dined with the First Lodge of Ireland.

On Friday, the 24th June, the master, wardens, and brethren of Lodge 5 met at their Lodge Rooms, Mall, Waterford, for installation of officers, and to celebrate the festival of St. John. The business of the Lodge being disposed of, the brethren retired to the Adelphi Hotel for refreshment. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured, and the incoming officers welcomed with that fraternal reception of which the order alone is capable, it was observed by one of the brethren that a meeting such as this is as the very hotbed of the heart forcing at once all its feelings into a fulness of fruit, which it would take ordinary years of ripening to produce; as which of them had not felt the hallowed influence of that mysterious power, which, through the majesty of the sacred order, descended upon the heart of each one as silently and as efficaciously as the dew from Heaven, and which, like the magnet, drew the brethren together with a might invisible, and works upon the heart with a charm irresistible. Regarded in its true significance, each brother who sat at the festive board, as forming in himself a step in the ladder by which our common country is to ascend to its true dignity, and whilst as a patriot he loved his country above everything, and yet, as a mason, he felt himself, in common with his brethren, that he could well afford his sympathies to flow beyond the barriers of race, of language, or of territories; and regarding the various nationalities as so many parts of the great whole, of which the sublime order is the centre. Inspired by those bonds of peace, and of all virtues, faith, hope, and charity, he could perceive the foreshadowing of that happy period when wars of injustice and violence shall cease, when knowledge shall overspread the earth as the waters cover the channels of the great and mighty deep, and all the great families thereof shall be brought together to acknowledge their brotherhood, and the glad tidings that were proclaimed in Bethlehem's plains shall be gloriously consummated in one universal praise of "Glory to God in the highest: peace on earth and good-will towards men."

Freemasonry in Jamaica.—Jamaica papers received by the West India mail which arrived last week contain accounts of the consecration of a new Lodge at Spanish Town. It is denominated the Hamilton Lodge, in honour of the Provincial Grand Master of East Jamaica, the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., son of the late Rev. Archibald Hamilton, of this city. The jewels and other paraphernalia having been obtained, and also a dispensation from the Provincial Grand Master, and a charter signed by the Earl of Zetland from the Grand Lodge of England, the consecration of the Hamilton Lodge took place on the 31st of May. A procession composed of over two hundred brethren, each in full masonic costume, having received the Provincial Grand Master on his arrival, they proceeded to the lodge room, where the lodge was opened in the three degrees. After this, preceded by the band of the 2nd West India Regiment playing the Masonic March, they went in a very imposing procession to the cathedral, where Divine service was performed. In the procession Dr. Hamilton is described as having worn the full dress of an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, consisting of a rich collar of gold studded with jewels of several of the orders of masonry, with gauntlets adorned with gold and masonic emblems thereon, and an apron, the splendour and richness of which had never been equalled by any thing previously seen in Jamaica. On leaving the cathedral the procession returned to the lodge-room, when the lodge was consecrated and officers installed. In the evening a grand banquet was given in the library-room of the House of Assembly, and after a long list of toasts had been gone through the brethren separated about twelve o'clock after a day unparalleled in the annals of freemasonry in Jamaica.

CARLOW REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Carlow Regatta Committee have just completed their arrangements for the coming regatta, which is to be held on the 24th of July. The following are the races and prizes:—

1st Race—The Carlow Challenge Cup, open to pair-oared boats, the property of, and to be rowed by, persons residing within twelve miles of the borough of Carlow. The prize to be won at three successive regattas. Second boat, £1.

2nd Race—The County Stakes, open to pair-oared boats, banked, not less than three feet eight inches in beam, the property of, and to be rowed by, residents of the borough or county of Carlow. First boat, £5; second do., £1.

3rd Race—The Acton Challenge Cup, with £5 added, open to pair-oared boats, the property of, and to be rowed by, persons residing in the borough of Carlow, the cup never to become the property of any person; the winner to give security to the committee, that he will, if challenged, by not less than six weeks' notice, deliver the cup to the Regatta Committee for the time being. Second boat, £1.

4th Race—The Ladies' Purse, open to second-class pair-oared pleasure boats, the property of, and to be rowed by, persons in the county or borough of Carlow. First boat, £3; second do., £1.

5th Race—First-class Consolation Stakes, open to boats beaten in the third race. First boat, £3; second do., £1.

6th Race—Second-class Consolation Stakes, open to boats beaten in second and fourth races. First boat, £2 10s; second do., £1.

7th Race—Polling Race, open to Prongs, to be pulled by one person. Winner to receive £1.

8th Race—Sculling Race, open to Prongs, to be sculled by one person. Winner to receive £1.

The Champion Wrestler of England.—It was stated in the *Times* a short time ago that an old man, named Abraham Cann, nearly three-score and ten years of age, was residing in an obscure village in the north of Devon, in a state of great distress. In his day he was the champion wrestler of England, and held the belt against all comers, notwithstanding the temptation of large sums of money which were known to have been offered to him as the price of his back. Mr. Langdon, of the Bull Inn, Exeter, and other gentlemen, feeling that it would be a disgrace to the county if a man so genuine and meritorious were allowed to eke out the remainder of his days on parish pay, commenced a subscription for him, which has now reached a goodly sum, but is insufficient to purchase for him an annuity, that being the object of the friends of the veteran champion. On Saturday Mr. Langdon received a communication from Lord Palmerston, stating that he had directed that a donation of £10 should be paid to Abraham Cann out of the Royal Bounty Fund.

CRICKET.

THE NORTH OF IRELAND CLUB v. THE DUNMURRY CLUB.

This match was played at the ground, Ormeau-road, on Saturday, 30th June, between a Second Eleven of the North of Ireland Club and the Dunmurry Club, when the latter won by seven runs. The match was decided in one innings.

THE DUNMURRY CLUB.	
John Hunter, run out,	24
E P Cowan, b John Sinclair,	11
William Ewing, c Grimshaw, b John Sinclair	0
J Davidson, b Willians,	27
A Stelfox, run out,	2
R Nevin, c MacCormac, b Williams,	17
J Moore, b John Sinclair,	0
W Hunter, c J Sinclair, b John Sinclair,	18
G Crawford, b John Sinclair,	6
R Adams, run out,	8
A Hunter, stumped b Williams,	2
Wide balls,	9
Byes,	2
Total,	121

THE NORTH OF IRELAND CLUB (SECOND ELEVEN.) FIRST INNINGS.	
Colville Lyons, b W Hunter,	8
John Sinclair, b Ewing,	67
T Williams, hit wicket, b Ewing,	6
E J Bristow, b J Hunter,	12
T M Sinclair, b Ewing,	2
Adam Duffin, b J Hunter,	4
John T Grimshaw, b Ewing,	0
R G Dunville, b J Hunter,	0
J F M'Keown, not out,	10
T Sinclair, jun., b Ewing,	0
James Andrews, b W Hunter,	4
Wide byes,	3
Byes,	2
No balls,	1
Total,	114

CRICKET—NOVEL AND EXTRAORDINARY MATCH BETWEEN CAFFYN AND A WINCHESTER ELEVEN.

A match of the above interesting kind has just been concluded on the ground of the Roebuck Tavern, Winchester, and it caused great excitement, arising from the well-known capabilities of Caffyn, the Great Surrey and All England player, and the respect in which he is held in that city as the clever tutor of the collegians. The match was at single wicket, Caffyn matching himself against eleven good and well-known players of the city. Notwithstanding the fact that Caffyn was allowed three scouts as a set-off to the (at first sight) immense advantages on the part of the eleven, the betting ran generally at 3 and 4 to 1 on the professional player, and the result of the game, as will be seen by the subjoined score and particulars, showed that the anticipation was well founded. The weather was very unfavourable at the time originally fixed for commencing the game (10 o'clock Monday morning), the rain falling fast; but it subsequently clearing up, the wickets were pitched, and the 11 winning the toss put Caffyn in first. Then was witnessed by many hundred spectators, all delighted and applauding, as fine and talented a display of batting, lasting over three hours, as ever was exhibited on the part of one man. From two o'clock till ten minutes past five all descriptions of bowling were tried at Caffyn's charmed wicket—round hand, under hand, quick and slow, all this time went on in vain—the sturdy Caffyn "broke their hearts" in succession, and as tough little Tom Collins blurted forth after just one hour's hard trowling, "You might as well bowl at a post as expect to get down that wicket." Messrs. T. Collins, W. Collins (the veteran slow), S. Sherry, and Powell, followed each other with the ball; then T. Collins tried again, followed by Forder, and the Mayor, all without effect. At last ould Collins had one more trial, and succeeded, with the third ball he trowled, to get the enchanted timber down. During his innings Caffyn received 417 balls; he scored three doubles and 14 singles, once dropping the ball quietly over the lower edge into the Stockbridge-road—several fine long hits were made; and though they did not count, some tremendous "lefters" towards the next meadow in the wicket's rear. There were 14 "wides" and one "no ball," making Caffyn's total number 35. The eleven then commenced their first innings, and when the stumps were drawn at half-past six o'clock, seven wickets had fallen for three runs only—Birt getting two from well-hit balls, and Sherry one.

The game was postponed until Wednesday afternoon, when the Eleven's last wicket (after a short period of play) fell with one more run made, the total score being 4. Caffyn next resumed the bat; and this time he was peculiarly unfortunate. The Eleven, in consequence of W. Collins former success, entrusted him first with the ball in this innings. Caffyn scored but one run; in less than ten minutes after starting he struck a ball rapidly to the left, and Sharp had the agility and the good fortune to make a splendid catch. In the second innings of the Eleven their success was on a par with that of the first—the same number of runs being made; but two mates were absent. The following is the score:—

WINTON ELEVEN.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Naish, Esq, Mayor of Winton, b Caffyn,		0		absent
Mr Alderman Powell, b and c Caffyn,		0	c Chamberlayne,	0
Mr Birt, c and b Caffyn,		2	b Caffyn,	0
Mr J Blake, b Caffyn,		0	b Caffyn,	0
Mr Tubb, b Caffyn,		0	b Caffyn,	1
Mr S Sherry, b Caffyn,		1	b Caffyn,	2
Mr Judd, c Simpson, b Caffyn,		1	c Chamberlayne,	0
Mr T Collins,		absent		absent
Mr G Sharp, b Caffyn,		0	b Caffyn,	0
Mr T Forder, b Caffyn,		0	b Caffyn,	1
Mr W Collins, b Caffyn,		0	b Caffyn,	0
Total,		4	Total,	4
	Total,	...		8

MR. CAFFYN.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Caffyn, b W Collins		35	c Sharp, b W Collins,	1
	Grand Total.	...		36

Caffyn wins great credit by this match, as well as securing the immediate pecuniary advantages of his victory.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

DROGHEDA—Tuesday, 3rd July.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The Right Hon. Justice Ball entered the court-house at a quarter-past eleven o'clock this morning, escorted by William Gernon, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of the Town of Drogheda, and Edward Michael Verdon, Esq., his Sub-Sheriff. His lordship was also attended by his Worship the Mayor of the Borough and other corporate officers. The commission having been read by P. J. Byrne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, the Grand Jury, whose names we have already published, were re-sworn.

His Lordship then addressed them—Mr Foreman and Gentlemen,—I have no address whatever to make to you with respect to the state of the calendar, there not being a single prisoner for trial. There are, therefore, no matters of a criminal nature to engage your attention or mine; but there are certain matters of a civil kind which I must bring more particularly under your notice. I have just opened the Inspector-General of Prisons Report for the year 1859, which contains some remarks which are pertinent and deserving of your attention, as relating to the new jail which is being built, or the great alterations which are being effected in the old one. From this report it appears there are many complaints which the Inspector General thinks right to make with respect to that building, notwithstanding that a great deal of money has been laid out upon it. I think it right to observe that it appears by a postscript that since that report was made a sum of £1,500 has been presented for the purpose of effecting further improvements. I should like to know what has been done with respect to that presentment.

Foreman—That money, my lord, has been actually expended, and previously additional sums, amounting in all to the sum of £3,500; and I assure your lordship the taxation on the town is very considerable, one shilling in the pound being sufficient to raise only £700, and besides, my lord, we have made ample accommodation for the requirements of the county of the town of Drogheda.

Judge Ball—I may now ask which of the suggestions remain untouched? There is first a complaint that there is not an adequate supply of water for the jail.

Foreman—That is so, my lord; but it has been taken into hands by the commissioners for the erection of the new jail, and they have determined upon sinking a deep well, in order to obtain the necessary supply.

Judge Ball—Surely, unless there is an ample supply of water, it would be useless to open the new jail.

A Juror—There can be no doubt as to getting water if we sink deeply, and my opinion is, that if the well be sunk 40 or 50 feet more we must get water.

Judge Ball—That must be done.

The remaining complaints in the Inspector-General's report having been discussed by the jury,

His Lordship said—I am glad to think, at all events, that out of eight complaints made by this report, only two or three of them now remain. I must add, however, that unless a proper supply of water be obtained, and proper accommodation be afforded for the sick, it is vain to think that the jail can be opened. I have now, gentlemen, to bring under your notice the disgraceful condition of your court-house. My predecessor at the last assizes, and also other judges, have had occasion to make similar complaints. In fact, it is so manifest that this building is not adapted for the purposes of a court of assize, that it is impossible for to judge any one here without seeing it. I wish, therefore, to know what has been done since the last assizes.

Foreman—A sum of £120 has been presented for and collected, and is now in hands; but there is a difficulty in applying it, because the corporation consider the court-house to be their property, and have refused to allow it to be altered by us. We have, however, my lord, appointed a deputation to consult with them on the subject, and I may say a plan has been adopted which will carry into effect the suggestions of Chief Justice Monahan at the last assizes.

Judge Ball—Yet nothing has been done. I know that the feeling of the bench is, that if this matter be longer delayed, the continuance of a separate jurisdiction of the county and town of Drogheda will not be supported. An alteration will be made, such as at Carrickfergus, by which the separate jurisdiction will be moved into the county at large; and now, gentlemen, it is in your hands to make the desired alterations or not. If judges find that they cannot have proper accommodation, they can represent to the Government that this peculiar jurisdiction should be removed to the county. There is just one other matter to allude to, and that is the vacancy which, I am informed, has occurred in the office of county treasurer. When did that take place?

Foreman—The late treasurer died on Sunday last.

Judge Ball—Notice for the election of a treasurer must be given in the *Gazette*, and also in one of the local papers.

Several Jurors—If we cannot nominate some person at once to the office, it will be attended with great inconvenience.

Judge Ball—You have no power to do so. The only thing to be done is for all parties to proceed as quickly to the election of a new treasurer as the law will allow.

His lordship having fiated the presentments,

Mr. Gernon, the High Sheriff, then addressing his lordship, said that it was a custom which had become sanctioned and honoured by time, for the sheriff of a county, on the occasion of a maiden assizes, to offer his congratulations to the going judge, and to present him with a pair of white gloves. [He then handed to his lordship a pair of white gloves, handsomely trimmed with gold fringe.] He felt (he continued) peculiar pleasure on that occasion, in conforming to that time-honoured custom, and in offering to his lordship his warm congratulation on the happy event of his having before him a calendar, not black with crime, but a blank sheet of paper, and a virgin page. The gloves he had the honour to present to him were emblematic of the condition of the county; and he was happy to inform his lordship that his immediate predecessor had also the privilege of presenting the judge who presided in that court with white gloves, and he was sure his lordship would concur with him in opinion, that the fact of two successive sheriffs in consecutive years having done so was in the highest degree creditable to a community numbering over 18,000; and he doubted not but his lordship would join with him in the hope that his successor in office might frequently enjoy the privilege and the pleasure which he had that day enjoyed.

His Lordship said he fully concurred in all that the High Sheriff had said, and thanked him for the gloves he had presented him with.

The assize business of the town having concluded, his lordship proceeded to Barmeath, the seat of Lord Bellew.

THE RIBBON TRIALS AT DUNDALK.

The Solicitor-General (special), Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., Q.C.; J. Kernan, Q.C., and David Pigott, will conduct the prosecution in the above cases, and Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and M'Mechan, are retained for the defence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

His lordship sat at 11 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were called to the Inner Bar:—Mr. H. O'Hara, Leinster Circuit; Mr. Law, North East Circuit; Mr. D. M'Causland, North West Circuit; Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Carleton, Connaught Circuit; and Messrs. D. C. Heron and W. F. Brady, Munster Circuit.

His Lordship then proceeded to deliver judgment in some cases which stood over for that purpose.

Wilmot v. Aylmer.

The petition in this case was presented for the purpose of compelling the respondent, Mr. M. Valentine Aylmer, to execute a further lease to the petitioner upon the following grounds: Mr. Aylmer became entitled to the interest of the late Major Nicholson in certain premises in Kilkenny; Major Nicholson had made a lease for 874 years to a party named O'Reilly, whose interest the petitioner now represented. At the time the Major made the lease to O'Reilly he had only a term of three lives, not renewable. Mr. Aylmer derived under the Major by virtue of a deed which the petitioner alleged to be a voluntary conveyance, but which the respondent relied upon as a purchase for valuable consideration. Mr. Aylmer recently obtained from Lord Carysfort a reversionary lease of the premises in question for a term of 150 years; and the present petition was filed to compel the respondent and his trustee, the Rev. Mr. Cavanagh, to give the petitioner the benefit of this renewal by making a new lease to him for the extended term, on the ground that Major Nicholson's contract was to give the extended lease given by Lord Carysfort, and that it should be engrafted on the original lease.

The Lord Chancellor considered that the petitioner was entitled to the relief which he sought.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Mr. Brewster, Q.C.; Mr. A. Graydon.

For the respondent—Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., and Mr. O'Hagan.

For the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh—Mr. Henry Devitt.

His Lordship announced he would sit on Friday next to dispose of general motions.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

M'Donnell v. O'Flaherty.

This was an application to send back the award of the arbitrator for amendment, on the ground that he had exceeded his authority, and had wrongfully decided some of the points; also, that he had not decided upon certain points which required investigation, and that he had, in other matters, exceeded his jurisdiction.

The Master of the Rolls expressed the opinion that, as at present advised, he thought he would refer it to the master to re-consider a specific question with regard to the release, or to whether Macdonnell should have granted a release of the lands purchased by him and resold to O'Flaherty without receiving the costs to which he (Macdonnell) had been put in filing a cause petition against O'Flaherty for the purpose of enforcing the agreement.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

The Corporation of Dublin v. the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

At the sitting of the court the Chief Justice charged the jury in this case, who found that there was no release as pleaded by the defendant, and by direction that there was no extinguishment of the title of the Corporation by the regrant in 1666, which finding to be liable to be turned into a finding for the defendant, in case it should be decided on the questions of law which yet remain to be argued, that the finding should be for him, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs for £55 17s. damages, to be increased to £147 13s. in the event of the demurrer being overruled.

Counsel for plaintiffs—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.; Mr. Vance, and Mr. M'Causland. Attorney—Mr. F. Morgan.

Counsel for defendants—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. Woodroffe. Attorney—Mr. G. Alley.

Kempston v. Butler.

This was an action in the nature of an action on the case to recover damages for, as alleged, pulling down the plaintiff's house, No. 82, Grafton-street. The defendant was the builder engaged in taking down the adjoining house, No. 83, and during the progress of the works, No. 82 fell into the street. The plaintiff alleged that reasonable care and diligence were not used in carrying on the works in reference to No. 83, and the defence amounted to a general traverse of the several allegations contained in the summons and plaint. The case was tried on a former occasion, when the jury disagreed.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General, Messrs. D. C. Heron, Q.C.; and O'Driscoll. For the defendant—Sergeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.

COURT OF PROBATE—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Campbell v. Pepper.

This was a suit to establish the will of the late Thomas Pepper, a farmer residing near Tandragee. The will bore date the 12th July, and was in favour of Martha Campbell, a woman with whom the alleged testator lived. The will was disputed by the defendant, the nephew and heir-at-law of the deceased, on the ground that it was procured by the plaintiff, through the exercise of undue influence. The property in dispute was said to amount to about £1,400. The will was drawn in the ordinary form, but was manifestly written by a person grossly illiterate, as almost every word in it was incorrectly spelled. It was alleged that Mrs. Campbell threatened and bullied the testator, who was a very old man, and that she made him completely subject to her will. Further, it was charged that at the time approaching the death of the alleged testator, the plaintiff caused the house to be barred up, and would not permit one of his relatives to enter the house. When the doctor came to see him, it was said, she wanted him to gain access to the house by entering the window, lest if the door were opened any of his relatives should enter; although he was fondly attached to his own family, and always declared his intention of leaving his property to them. It was alleged that when the testator was *in extremis*, she forced £20 from him, with which she purchased mourning, and wore it in his presence, in anticipation of his death. Those allegations were severally denied on behalf of the plaintiff. The Rev. Mr. Crawford, of Portadown, deposed that Martha Campbell, some time previous to the death of the testator, came to him (the Rev. Mr. Crawford), and urged him to induce the testator to marry her, as she feared she would lose her hold over him. A great deal of evidence was gone into for the purpose of showing that the deceased was of weak intellect, and further evidence for the plaintiff to show that the testator made a will in her favour, from love and affection, and not from the exercise of any undue influence.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Dr. J. T. Ball, Q.C.; and Dr. Townsend.

Counsel for defendant—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Darley, Q.C.; and another.

SITTINGS OF THE COURT.

His Lordship intimated that he would sit on Thursday next in the court, Henrietta street, to dispose of motions and causes for hearing before himself.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—Yesterday.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

Trowsdale v. Stewart.

In this case which is so well known to the public, Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the plaintiff's attorney, Mr. R. Arthurs, moved that the costs between attorney and client be referred for taxation. Counsel stated that a copy of the bill of costs had been served on Mr Scott, the uncle of Miss Julia De Winton Trowsdale. He had acted for her in the proceedings which took place in the action for breach of promise of marriage, which she had brought against the defendant, and in which action she recovered the sum of £500. The notice of taxation was also served upon the plaintiff herself, but no notice having been taken of these intimations, the Master refused to tax the costs, which rendered the present motion necessary.

Mr. Scott made an affidavit to the effect that he was anxious to have the costs taxed, but that he could not attend the taxation this week. He, however, agreed to have the taxation proceeded with on the 10th of July.

Mr. Lowry, Q.C., agreed to this, and an order was accordingly made to that effect.

COURT DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO—Yesterday.

The Lunacy Commissioners, Messrs. Hene, Q.C., and Brady, Q.C., sat yesterday in the Exchequer Court, and resumed the hearing of the case.

Exparte James Cody; *in re* Margaret Watte, an alleged lunatic.

The particulars of the case were reported in the Irish Times of yesterday. The inquiry is directed by the Chancellor to inquire into the state of the mind of Margaret Watte, as to whether she is capable of managing her property, which amounts to over £16,000.

Maryanne Cody, sister of the alleged lunatic, examined by Mr. Joshua Clarke, Q.C.—Is wife of James Cody, who was examined on previous day; lives in Cork since her marriage; recollects when Mrs. Watte came there in July, 1857; she stopped at the Imperial Hotel for a week, and came to her (witness') house every day; slept in the same room with her for three weeks; they lived continually together; subsequently she went to London with her brother, witness' husband; when Mrs. Watte came from London witness observed she was worse than any lunatic; she was worse than a relation of her's (witness'), who is an idiotic fool; witness' own child had a species of idiocy; on one occasion Mrs. Watte got a cup of tea, and then poured it into a second cup, and wiped the first one with her gown, saying that she "feared poison;" Mrs. Watte had done so whenever she took tea with the witness; for the whole time she was with witness she used continually to jump out of bed, immediately after putting out the candle, and say, "This is the man and horse coming after me;" she paced the room all night, and, with the exception of one hour in the morning, between 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock, never slept; she thought that the "man and horse" followed to kill her; whenever she saw a man riding a horse in the street, she used to catch the first person next her and hold him, or else run into a shop for protection; when she came the first night to Queenstown she spent 17s. 6d. on a couple of cuffs; her child was not weaned until it was six years of age; they slept in the same bed; her uncle slept in the room with her, as she was afraid to be left alone lest some one might "break in and murder her;" after returning from London about a fortnight after, she expressed her wish to have witness' apartments; came at night and said she wished to have witness out of the house; she made a purchase of £15 worth of clothes for her child; she used to dress filthily; kept on her stockings for five or six weeks without change; they were white when she put them on, and black when she took them off—(a laugh)—she did not change her under-clothing either; she treated her child in a similar manner; used sometimes to put three or four frocks on it, and then, at other times, only a little "bib" and petticoat; when Mrs. Watte told witness she wished to have her apartments, she went to lodge with a person named O'Connell, and in about nine months she took a fancy to these rooms also; she used to buy quantities of "crubeens," pig's-tails, and fish—(laughter)—which she hung round the room in festoons—(renewed laughter)—she kept them till they became putrid, and then threw them out; the whole house was filled, stairs and landing and rooms, with fish, flesh, and fowl, all in a putrid state; she slept in a large bed with her child and a sausage girl—(laughter)—was always afraid of being murdered; she fed her dog with as good fare as herself; she got witness out of Mrs. O'Connell's house; while living with her (witness) she drank moderately—a couple of small bottles of "bitter" in the day, and two glasses of wine; while nursing the child she refused such nourishment; witness has been all her life of temperate habits, and, as far as she ever saw, Mrs. Watte had been the same; when on one occasion she lost her dog, she fretted after it, and wanted to have bills posted about the town; she went then to Ballinacurra to her uncle, saying that she had lost her protector, the dog; witness' child took sick, and, believing that when a priest laid his hands upon a sick person, he could cure him, she went to his "reverance," and asked him to come and see the child; the priest, on coming to the house, asked some questions about Mrs. Watte in reference to her property, and as to what way her madness "tended;" she never went to public worship as long as witness knew her; witness is accustomed to go to mass every morning regularly; used to "drench" her with "holy water," in order to bring about some reformation; never saw her go on her knees to pray, nor "bless" herself; she said she had sore knees—(laughter)—she never thought about teaching her child to pray; she used to read the newspaper, and then put it out of her hand the next minute, and complain of her sight; her child was baptised in a Roman Catholic chapel, without her knowledge; witness heard about the alleged marriage with O'Connell, in a week after; saw her the Sunday after the alleged marriage, in a most wretched and deplorable state, at Ballinacurra; she was sitting nursing her child, without anything on her; witness, on speaking to her, elicited that "she understood he had been married to Jack O'Connell," and that "she believed she was married to Mr. Moore;" she said she thought it was a strange marriage; that she had been told she was married, and spoke in an incoherent manner; O'Connell used to give her whiskey, and she cried immoderately.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. Sullivan, Q.C.—Witness was not afraid of Mrs. Watte, but Mrs. Watte was afraid of witness; she and her husband got the child baptised without the mother's knowledge; did not go with her to Dr. Connor's; went to see a priest named Fielder, and met Mr. Fitzpatrick by accident; told him Mrs. Watte was in his parish; saw Father Fitzpatrick, and after speaking to him told him Mrs. Watte was out of her mind; he asked her (witness) what brought Mrs. Watte to Ballinacurra, and she said Dr. O'Connell had ordered her there; I am as fond of Mrs. Watte as I am of my only child; she told me O'Connell wanted to cut her throat.

Mr. Sullivan—Did you believe that?

Witness—I am not going to tell you my thoughts; did not leave Cork while she was at O'Shea's house; when the police went to see about Mrs. Watte, I gave them all the information they required; when I met them the sergeant said he wished to see me at home; I don't believe they told me they came to look after Mrs. Watte.

Re-examined—I never spoke an unkind word to her of O'Connell?

John Cody, examined—Am the paternal uncle of the alleged lunatic; I slept in the room with her, as she feared to sleep in the room alone; she thought that some persons wanted to kill her; she set no value on money. The witness was then examined at some length, in corroboration of the testimony of the last witness. His evidence raised no new points of interest.

Other evidence of a similar character was given, and the inquiry was adjourned.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Hugh Credan.

This case had been previously before the court, and had been adjourned to give insolvent an opportunity of giving up some property in Enniskillen, which he had assigned to his daughter by a voluntary deed.

Mr. Levy appeared for the insolvent, and suggested he ought to be allowed out on bail to enable him to return to the country, and put his assignee in possession.

His Lordship said he would not allow the insolvent out of prison until he would give up possession of the premises in question.

The case was adjourned to the first sitting in August.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Scott.

The bankrupt had been an extensive cabinetmaker in the city, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Levy and Mr. M'Nally appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Mathews appeared for the assignees.

Mr. Murphy, for the official assignee, said the schedule had been satisfactorily changed, and made out with great care. He believed the estate would pay twenty shillings in the pound.

The final examination was passed, and an immediate certificate granted.

The Court allowed Mr. M'Nally £15 for preparing the schedule.

In re M'Kee.

The bankrupt was a publican in Newtownards, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Levy and Mr. Coates appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. Geoghegan appeared for the creditors.

It appeared the schedule was not made out in time, and an adjournment became necessary.

Mr. Levy said the fact was, the bankrupt was destitute of means.

Mr. Coates suggested that some allowance should be given to the bankrupt to pay his expenses.

The application was reserved until after the examination of the bankrupt's wife, who was summoned for Friday.

The final examination was then adjourned until the 7th August, a special balance sheet to be furnished in the meantime.

(Before Hon. Judge Lynch.)

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of a Petition for arrangement under the 343rd sec.

Part of the Lands of Newpark, otherwise called the Ward, in the barony of Castleknock and county of Dublin, held in fee, containing 42a. 1r. 35p., statute measure, and producing £65 10s 7d yearly; subject to £3 8s 5d, yearly tithe rent-charge; Griffith's valuation, £63. Sold to Mr. William M. Jones, for £1,255, subject to confirmation by the Court.

Messrs. Nunn and Jones, solicitors, had the carriage of the sale.

LANDED ESTATES COURT SALES—Yesterday.

Judge Longfield sat at twelve o'clock, and disposed of the following properties:—

CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the estate of the trustees of George Waller Vesey, owners; the Rev. John Grey, petitioner.

The house and premises, 19, Merrion-square South, held under lease for 144 years, from August 1, 1793; nett annual profit rent, £70. Purchased by Mr. Vereker, T.C., for £510.

John Collum and Son, solicitors, 44, Lower Sackville-street.

CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Dunne and another, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—The house and premises, 18, Lower Sackville-street, held under lease of 800 years from November 1, 1804; nett profit rent, £36 18s. Sold to Mr. Smith for £400.

Lot 2—Part of Westmoreland-terrace and Ranelagh-road, known as 1, 2 and 3, Westmoreland-terrace, and Nos. 28 and 29, Ranelagh-road, held under perpetuity grant of July 6, 1857; nett profit rent, £47 18s. Sold to Mr. Charles Holmes for £515.

John Davis Vanston, solicitor, 44, Fleet-street.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

In the matter of the estate of George C. Mahon, owner and petitioner.

The mineral royalties and the fee simple of the lands of Knockanoe and Raheenavore, containing 382a 3r 32p; nett profit rent, £261 18s 5d. Sold to Mr. Richard Whalley, for £9,000.

John H. Chomley, solicitor, 3, Inns-quay, Dublin.

COUNTY GALWAY.

In the matter of the estate of James Balfe, owner; Owen M'Dermott, petitioner.

Lot 1—Reversion of the fee expectant on the termination of the life estate of Mrs. E. Readington, aged 88 years, in the lands of Corrafaireen, &c., containing 639a 3r 2p; nett profit rent, £215 7s 3d. Sold to Mr. Thorngate for £4,550.

Lot 2—Part of the townland of Lisheenaralla, held in fee simple, containing 101a 2r 15p; net rent, £39 2s 5d. Purchased by Mr. Stephen Rosche for £1,770.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Lot 3—Lands of Roosaunlaghts, &c., held in fee, containing 7a 3r 2p; nett profit rent, £22 4s 2d. Sold to Mr. Kyle for £770.

Messrs. M'Nevin and Whitney, solicitors.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—Yesterday.

Margaret Carty was brought up in custody of Police-constable 105 B, charged with the unlawful possession of several articles of wearing apparel and other things.—She was remanded.

John Finnimore was charged by Patrick Murphy, a car driver, with refusing to pay him his fare, according to agreement. Complainant stated that about half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning the defendant engaged him to drive to different parts of the city. Subsequently he directed complainant to drive to Enniskerry and Bray, and on returning to Dublin he refused to pay the sum agreed upon, or any part of it.—He was fined ten shillings, or ordered to be imprisoned for seven days.

George Pierce and Anne Pierce were sent for trial at the City Sessions, for assaulting and robbing Bridget Duffy. The complainant and one Margaret Lynch were passing up Colsilley on Monday night, when she was attacked and knocked down by the man, who struck her with a loaded whip, and cut her severely. Margaret Lynch came to her assistance, when the female prisoner attacked her also, and during the scuffle she was robbed of her money.

Thomas Conroy was brought up on a warrant, charged by David Drew, relieving-officer of the South Dublin Union, with deserting his wife.—He was committed for three months, with hard labour.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

William Kelly was brought up in custody of Police-constable 140 C, charged with acting in a riotous and disorderly manner in Jervis-street, and with assaulting him when he interfered to prevent it.—The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Isaac Kenny was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspector Hughes, of the B division, charged with stealing a black velvet coat, the property of Edward Corrigan, Bachelors'-walk. The article was subsequently pawned by the prisoner, who was identified by the pawnbroker's assistant.—He was remanded.

James Lynch and Denis Martin were brought up in custody of Police-constable 153 C, charged with being drunk, and acting in a very riotous manner by pushing people about and attempting to assault them; also with resisting the constable in the execution of his duty.—They were fined £2 each, or ordered three weeks' imprisonment.

James Buckley, a boy, was charged with throwing stones in Mary-street, to the great danger of the passengers.—He was fined five shillings, or ordered seven days' imprisonment.

The First July.—The Conservatives and loyal Orangemen of Bandon deserve credit for the forbearance and good sense evinced by them on the anniversary which has just passed. In former years it had been almost invariably the custom to celebrate the day of the Battle of the Boyne by the display of national flags and emblems commemorative of the event, and these had too frequently been made the pretext for rioting and disturbance on the part of Romanists, and acts were on both sides committed which the friends of each regretted. A recurrence of these unpleasant scenes has been averted by following the advice of some of the magistrates and leading Conservatives of the borough, in pursuance of which all party displays were on Sunday abstained from. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Romanists on their side will imitate the example which has been set them, and abstain from processions or party displays of an irritating nature.—*Cork Constitution.*

Fairs.

BAILIEBOROUGH FAIR, COUNTY CAVAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Bailieborough, 2nd July.—The fair of this town to-day was not a good one for business; although a good show of stock was on the green, the buyers were absent and sales were but slowly effected. A large quantity moved off without an offer. Beef cattle sold at from £15 to £20 per head and upwards, rating at from 60s. to 65s. per cwt. for good. Dry cattle were in demand at from £8 to £12 per head; springers brought from £9 to £15; milch cows, from £9 to £14 per head. Three-years-old bullocks brought from £9 to £12 each; heifers, same age, from £7 10s. to £10 each. Stores of two-years old brought from £5 to £8 each. yearling stock sold at from 30s. to £4 10s. each. There was a large fair of sheep and a good demand; prices went high, mutton (wedder) rating at 8d per lb. Prices generally ruled at from 6d. to 7d. Lambs sold well at from 20s. to 32s. 6d. per head. In the pig market there was a very fair amount of business transacted. Bacon pigs remained stationary; 54s. per cwt. was the average for prime quality. Stores and bonhams lowered from 55s. to 51s. The flax market was average in size. Milled brought 8s., and handworked 7s. per stone.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Parsonstown, 3rd July.—On the night of Monday last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the dwelling-house of a small farmer, named Donohue, residing at Tullamore, near Cloghan, in this county, was set in flames, some miscreants having inserted a turf coal in its thatch. Providentially the smoke and the smell of the burning roof awakened the man's wife, who instantly aroused her husband, and happily in time to enable him to extricate her and his family from the flames, and to assist them in escaping the dreadful fate which was manifestly intended for them. Constable Adam Birney, of the Cloghan station, and party, were quickly on the spot, which was subsequently visited by Sub-Inspector Croghan, from Ferlane, and by them was discovered in a portion of the thatch which had been on the rear of the house, the live coals referred to. As to the origin of this atrocious outrage, there is no doubt or question. Despite our hopes, our expectations, and occasional congratulations, it is but too manifest that the foul spirit is not yet quiescent in this county, and that the insane competition for the occupation of small patches of land (the *teterima causa* of most agrarian crime) has still its hold upon the people, as the summary execution in this instance of the edict of the Ribbon code but too convincingly demonstrates; the dastardly attempt to destroy, wholesale, an unfortunate family having almost immediately followed on the fact that the head of it, Donohue, took possession, some days ago, of this same cottage, and half an acre of land, from a man named Ryan. We are happy to learn that Sub-Inspector Croghan is fully in possession of all the particulars of the outrage, and that its perpetrators are likely to be promptly rendered amenable to justice.

On Friday last, as Philip White, a young man of good character, and respectably connected, was returning from the fair of Clara to his residence in Errill, on the farther side (from Clara) of Ballycumber, he was waylaid, and so severely beaten that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. As he had not recently intermeddled with land, no cause can be at present assigned for this outrage. An investigation has been held by Mr. Griffith, R.M., and Henry Smith, Esq., Sub-inspector, Tullamore, which, we understand, is likely to result in the apprehension of the guilty parties.

Mails for the Ionian Islands.—The contract packets which were established in June, 1859, for the conveyance of mails between Malta and Corfu, in consequence of the Austrian postal service between Trieste and the Ionian Islands having been interrupted by war, will be withdrawn after the departure of the mails appointed to be despatched from this country, via Southampton on the 4th, and via Marseilles on the 10th of July next; and all correspondence for the Ionian Islands posted after the above dates will, unless specially addressed to be sent otherwise, be forwarded as formerly in closed mails to Prussia, via Belgium, for transmission by the Austrian packets from Trieste. Letters and newspapers for the Ionian Islands, sent via Trieste, will be liable to the following rates of postage, viz:—Letters not exceeding ½ oz., 1s.; above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4s.; for each additional ounce 2s. Newspapers—British rate, 1d. each; foreign rate, 1½d. per ¼ oz., according to weight. The postage of letters may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be paid on delivery of the letters, at the option of the sender; but the postage on newspapers must be paid in advance, or they cannot be forwarded. Registered letters will be liable to a fee of 9d. each, and upon such letters both the fee and postage must be paid in advance. In addition to the regular mails via Trieste ship-letter mails will be forwarded to the Ionian Islands by the private steamers which leave Liverpool three times a month for Corfu. These ship-letter mails will be made up principally for the transmission of soldiers' and seamen's letters, and of books and newspapers; but any letters which the public may desire to send by ship from Liverpool will be so forwarded, if specially addressed "By private ship from Liverpool." Letters thus forwarded will be liable to a postage of 6d. per ½ oz.; books, to a postage of 3d. per 4 oz.; and newspapers to a postage of 1d. each, which must in all cases be paid in advance. Letters to and from soldiers and seamen in her Majesty's service, posted under the special regulations applicable to such letters, will be chargeable with a rate of 1d. only.—(By command of the Postmaster-General.) Rowland Hill, Secretary. General Post-office, July 2, 1860.

The Neapolitan Army.—There are now 12 generals and 30 officers on the Staff in disgrace in the island of Ischia, waiting an inquiry. Imagine the moral effect of such a fact upon the soldiery; they lose all respect for their superiors, and are quick to reason that treachery cannot be more penal in the soldier than in the officer. It was evident in Palermo that the bonds of confidence and discipline were broken, and it is not surprising in an army where, under the direction of Nunziante, a most rigid system of *espionnage* has been practised, and where every officer feared a denouncer in his subaltern and every soldier in his comrade.

The French Navy.—Accounts from Brest of the 28th of June inform us that the construction of a steam frigate of the 1st class, to be called the Ville de Nice, has been commenced. The steamship of the line Ulm, which made a short excursion to try her new engines, has returned to Brest. The steamship of the line Prince Jerome is about to sail from Toulon with a naval commission on board, to try a new system of steam applied to navigation. The Ulm is to be escorted by the steam corvette Caton. The Imperial yacht Aigle has arrived at Toulon. She sailed from Cherbourg on the 12th of June, and touched at Valentia.

Holloway's Pills.—No family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in removing indigestion, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, have secured them imperishable praise throughout the globe. Whatever the disease, a few doses will relieve the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered action, rouse the torpid liver, empty the engorged spleen, cleanse the obstructed kidneys, assimilate the food, improve the blood, and thereby confer on the brain and every function healthful vigour, natural activity, and wholesome regularity. In cases of indigestion, dimness of sight, headache, mental and physical lassitude, these restorative Pills act as a charm; they expel rheumatism and gout, while they infallibly correct feeble complaints young and old, delicate and robust.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Facile Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
72, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by the *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
72, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late Jno Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Aylmer—June 30, at Bray Lodge, the wife of Captain Fenton Aylmer, of a daughter.

Pare—July 3, at Dunmore House, Glenagary, the wife of J. Clement Pare, Esq., of a daughter.

Woodward—June 30, at the Deanery, Downpatrick, Mrs. Woodward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Edmondson and Beale—June 28, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Cork, John Edmondson, of this city, to Fanny, daughter of the late George Beale, of Cork.

Sheffield and Maguinness—July 3, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. H. V. White, Robert, eldest son of Mr. Arthur Sheffield, Peter-street, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Robert Maguinness, Carlow.

DEATHS.

Hamilton—July 2, at his brother's residence, 37, Fitzwilliam-place, Master John Hamilton, aged 12 years. Sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

Harwood—July 1, at Richmond, Fairview, John [illegible] of Mr. J. P. Harwood, of H.M. Inland Revenue.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT DUBLIN, JULY 3.—Arrived—[illegible] Charlotte, St John's, N B, deals; British Merchant, Memel, timber; Thomas Hilliard, St John's, N B, deals; Ellen, Konigsberg, wheat; Ann Elizabeth, Frederickshaven, wheat; [illegible] goods; Dolphin, Troon, pig iron; [illegible]; Catherine, Glasgow, [illegible] Wexford, malt; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; [illegible] bricks; Emerald Isle, Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Mars, Waxford, goods.

SAILED—Ellen, Bristol, chemicals; [illegible] Rose, Brussels, [illegible] wine, and soda; Ann and Jane, [illegible] water, porter; Elizabeth, Liverpool, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; [illegible] Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JULY 4.
Morning Tide, 11 [illegible] 47. Evening Tide, 12·0.

Subscription to "THE IRISH TIMES."
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	[illegible]
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	[illegible]

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to Albert H. Knox, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.
All other communications to be addressed to The Editor.
Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Albert H. Knox, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., by David Tyrrell—Wednesday, July 4, 1860.